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Number 11

Federal Grants-in-Aid: A Bulwark of State Governments

Extent of Total Disability in the United States

**Fact-Finding for the White House Conference on
Children and Youth**

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In this issue:

Social Security in Review:	Page
Program operations.....	1
Selected current statistics (table).....	2
Federal Grants-in-Aid: A Bulwark of State Governments, by George E. Bigge	3
Extent of Total Disability in the United States, by Marjorie E. Moore and Barkev S. Sanders	7
Fact-Finding for the White House Conference on Children and Youth, by Melvin A. Glasser.....	15
Notes and Brief Reports:	
Size of firms covered by old-age and survivors insurance..	16
Recent Publications	19
Current Operating Statistics (tables)	21

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Social Security in Review

ALTHOUGH the impact of the Korean situation and the expanded defense program was not yet fully felt in August, significant changes in our national economy began to become apparent. Employment as reported by the Bureau of the Census rose 1.2 million to a new high of 62.4 million. Nonagricultural employment continued to gain and reached the unprecedented total of 54.2 million—1.4 million more than in July. There was an accompanying drop in unemployment, which showed more than the usual seasonal decline, falling off 700,000 to 2.5 million; most of this decline could be attributed to the continued pickup in factory employment.

The improved labor-market conditions were an important factor in raising the amount of personal income in August, which advanced to an adjusted rate of \$223.4 billion—an all-time high and \$2.7 billion greater than the rate for the previous month.

At the same time, living costs, as measured by the consumers' price index prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, continued to climb. The index for August reached 173.0, a rise of 0.3 percent from that for July and the highest point since October 1948.

THE CASE LOADS of each of the three special types of public assistance—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—were slightly larger in August than in July, thus continuing the slow upward trend another month. In Colorado the change from \$71 to \$78 in the maximum payment for old-age assistance resulted in an increase of \$7

in average payments to recipients of aid under this program. For other States and programs there was little change in the average assistance payments.

As unemployment in August dropped to the lowest total in 20 months—2.5 million—the general assistance case load continued the decline that had started in April. The five consecutive monthly reductions brought the total case load for August down to 486,000, or 25 percent below the postwar peak reached in March. The total decrease, however, did not completely offset the sharp increases of the preceding 7-month period, and the number of cases receiving assistance continued to be higher—2.4 percent—than the total a year earlier. With requests for aid received by 19 large city agencies fewer in August than in any month since November 1948, a further decrease in the case load that will more than balance the earlier rise is anticipated.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS insurance monthly benefits were being paid to almost 3.0 million persons at the end of August, 14 percent more than a year earlier; the monthly rate of \$61.6 million represented a 16-percent increase for the year. Payments for August are the last to be made under the old law, since the increased benefits provided by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 are first effective for the month of September.

Retired workers and their dependents—aged wives and young children—numbered almost 1.9 million in August and made up 63 percent of all beneficiaries. Their monthly benefits,

\$43.5 million, represented 71 percent of the total. As a proportion of all beneficiaries, this group—retired workers and their dependents—increased about 1 percent during the preceding year.

Monthly benefits were awarded to about 53,000 persons during August, fewer than in any other month since February 1949. Lump-sum death payments for the month totaled \$2.7 million.

CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS under the State unemployment insurance programs dropped sharply in August, largely as the result of expanded employment opportunities in most nonagricultural segments of the economy. Initial claims fell in 46 States and Alaska; nationally, they declined approximately a third from the July total, to 631,800. Forty-five States, Alaska, and Hawaii reported fewer weeks of unemployment claimed (representing continuing unemployment); the total for the country as a whole was 5,131,000—14 percent less than in July and the smallest monthly total since November 1948.

During an average week in August, 982,800 workers received unemployment insurance benefits—15 percent fewer than the number in July and about half that in August 1949. All but five States shared in the decline. A drop also occurred in the total amount of benefits paid to workers—from \$99.7 million in July to \$89.7 million in August. The average weekly payment for total unemployment dropped only slightly, and the downward movement of the past 8 months appeared to be leveling off.

The August weekly payment averaged \$20.33, as compared with \$20.35 in July and \$21.31 last December (the highest average payment on record).

The weekly average of insured unemployment under the State and rail-

road unemployment insurance programs and the veterans' unemployment allowances program dropped sharply—by about one-fourth. The amount was less than half that a year earlier and, except for October 1948,

was the smallest weekly average during the postwar period. All three programs shared in the decline; the largest proportionate drop occurred under the railroad program, which showed a decline of 36 percent.

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to Oct. 10, 1950]

Item	August 1950	July 1950	August 1949	Calendar year	
				1949	1948
Labor Force ¹ (in thousands)					
Total civilian	64,867	64,427	63,637	62,105	61,443
Employed	62,367	61,214	59,947	58,710	59,378
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²	37,131	35,483	35,104	33,314	35,333
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	33,200	32,400	31,710	31,581	32,837
Unemployed	2,500	3,213	3,690	3,395	2,064
Personal Income ⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total	\$223.4	\$220.7	\$204.3	\$206.1	\$206.5
Employees' income ⁵	147.2	144.6	133.8	134.5	134.7
Proprietors' and rental income	45.9	45.5	40.7	41.7	47.3
Personal interest income and dividends	17.9	17.8	16.8	17.2	16.1
Public aid ⁶	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8
Social insurance and related payments ⁷	6.0	6.1	7.1	6.8	5.5
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁸ and bonuses	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.4
Miscellaneous income payments ⁹	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ¹⁰					
Number (in thousands)	2,967	2,946	2,614		
Amount (in thousands)	\$61,641	\$61,125	\$53,036	\$655,852	\$543,023
Average primary benefit	\$20.36	\$20.33	\$25.84		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number	53	41	62	682	596
Amount	(11)	\$624	\$1,408	\$15,343	\$12,746
Unemployment Insurance ³					
Initial claims (in thousands)	632	944	1,415	17,660	10,918
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands)	5,131	5,990	9,932	102,612	(11)
Weeks compensated (in thousands)	4,521	5,019	8,457	86,638	42,695
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands)	983	1,158	1,952	1,666	821
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹²	\$90	\$100	\$171	\$1,737	\$793
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$20.33	\$20.35	\$20.64	\$20.47	\$12.06
Public Assistance					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance	2,805	2,797	2,661		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families	656	653	552		
Children	1,664	1,658	1,402		
Aid to the blind	96	96	91		
General assistance	486	499	475		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance	\$15.71	\$15.55	\$15.83		
Aid to dependent children (per family)	70.10	70.15	72.91		
Aid to the blind	45.84	45.80	45.59		
General assistance	45.48	45.48	45.73		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁶ Payments to recipients under the 3 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

⁷ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁸ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁹ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹⁰ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

¹¹ Data not available.

¹² Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

Federal Grants-in-Aid: A Bulwark of State Governments

by GEORGE E. BIGGE*

THE grant-in-aid is probably one of the most widely used and least understood activities or devices of government today. In the past 10 or 15 years, many studies have been undertaken and many volumes have been written about grants-in-aid, and yet the nature of the grant, its place in our system of government, its purpose, and its effect are little understood—and are often seriously misunderstood. Since grants have become such an important element in our governmental structure and are involved in so many important activities of government, it seems essential to develop a clearer understanding of what the grant-in-aid is and how it works.

The grant-in-aid may best be regarded as a device through which the costs of government are distributed among the various "levels" of government—local, State, and national—somewhat differently from the way in which functions are allocated. This device has been used to some extent from the beginning of our history—in education and public roads, for example—but only in recent years has it become really important at the national level. Twenty years ago only 1½ percent of State and local expenditures were covered by grants from the Federal Government. Today Federal grants cover about 9 percent of State and local expenditures. And the end is not yet. Recent legislation, together with other proposals before Congress, if enacted, would add hundreds of millions of dollars annually to the grant expenditures. In short, the grants involve so much money, and so many essential services to the people, that they are bound to be a matter of major interest, quite aside from their potential effect on our Federal system of government.

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But it is from this latter point of view, its effect on our form of government, that the question is first of all considered. Grants-in-aid are regarded by some as, at best, a necessary evil and, at worst, an insidious device for undermining State and local governments and transferring responsibility for many important functions of government to Washington. Either interpretation misconceives the nature and misreads the history of grants-in-aid.

It is true that total government activity in the fields of health, welfare, and education has increased tremendously in the 15 years since the Social Security Act was passed. It is also true that the National Government has entered the picture as never before and that many of these programs involve grants-in-aid. But it is not true that the grant has as its purpose or its effect the undermining of State and local governments or the transfer of functions to the National Government. The explanation of what has happened is quite different.

In the past 20 years the people of this country have demanded of government—whether local, State, or national—a variety of services and a standard of service that were never dreamed of before. Such demands arose in the 1930's, when many localities and a number of States found it impossible to meet the needs of the people without imposing an unconscionable tax burden on the limited resources within their reach. First the localities looked to the State, and then the State to the National Government, for help.

If the citizens demand action, and their local government or their State government cannot or does not meet the need, they will naturally look to the National Government. If the demand is urgent enough and persistent enough, it will be satisfied somehow. The National Government can do this in one of two ways. It can carry on the services directly, in

which case it will tend to undermine State and local governments and transfer functions to Washington. Or it can grant funds to the States and localities, so they can meet the needs more adequately. This action does not weaken State or local governments; it tends to strengthen them by helping them do a job that they could not otherwise do.

Tax Resources

It is often insisted that the Nation cannot meet these demands any better than States can; that it has tax resources no greater than and no different from those of the States; that all such tax sources must be located in the several States, so the States can reach them directly and leave Washington out of the picture. In practice this is not the case. The nature of our industrial and financial organization and the distribution of income are such that the more productive tax sources, and those that can be utilized most equitably, can be reached effectively only on a national basis. It is true that the physical property of the steel companies, the railroad companies, the telephone and telegraph companies, the tobacco and liquor companies, and so on is located in particular States, but physical property is not a good basis for taxing such enterprises. Even aside from the danger of interstate competition in such taxes, these concerns are national in scope; they derive their income from the whole country and should pay their taxes, in the main, to the Nation as a whole and not to the particular State in which the plant or head office happens to be located.

It is frequently suggested that the States' lack of tax revenues is due to the National Government's preempting the most natural and most productive tax resources. It is proposed that the National Government withdraw entirely from certain fields of taxation and let the States alone

utilize them so that the States would have the revenues to support the services now supported in part by grants-in-aid. Grants-in-aid would then be reduced proportionately. Something could be done along this line, but there are two serious limitations. In the first place the most productive national taxes are the personal and corporate income taxes and the excise taxes on liquor and tobacco. These cannot be levied, either effectively or equitably, at the State level. Large personal and corporate incomes are derived, in the main, from Nation-wide operations. The fact that the individual receiving the income happens to reside in a given State or that the corporation has its headquarters in a State does not mean that the revenue secured should be available to that State alone. The income is of national origin and should be taxed for the benefit of the Nation as a whole and not for the benefit of a particular State. The same is true of the excise taxes on liquor and tobacco. While the operations directly affected are located in a very few States, the revenues come from all parts of the country—wherever the product is sold. Obviously, such revenue should be available Nation-wide and not only in the State where the plants are located.

An equally serious defect is that such tax sources, even if released to the States, would be available in only a few States. Most States would benefit very little, if at all. There are some national taxes—those on luxuries and admissions, the gasoline tax, and the like—where the proposal has some merit. Here the tax sources are more widely and more evenly distributed, and all States would derive some benefit from the National Government's withdrawal from the field. But even in these items, the tax revenues that would become available to the several States would not be distributed in a way at all parallel to the need for the services now financed in part by such revenues through grants-in-aid. In other words, the States where the tax sources are situated are usually not the ones that need Federal aid to support these various services, and having the Federal Government withdraw from both taxes and grants would not neces-

sarily make taxes available to take the place of the grants that would be lost by individual States. The most effective, as well as the most equitable and the most economical, way to meet this problem is to have the National Government collect the taxes on a national basis and make the money available to the States where the services need to be rendered.

Allotment and Matching Provisions

Our present grants-in-aid, unfortunately, do not serve this purpose as well as they might. In practically all instances, the State that has few resources and the State with the greatest resources are required to match the Federal funds to the same extent. In the Children's Bureau grants there is the unmatched, "B" fund, which is allotted in part according to the financial need of the State. This helps a little. In two of the public assistance programs the Federal Government meets three-fourths of the first \$20 of the average monthly payment and only half the next \$30, so the Federal Government does carry a larger portion of the cost in a State that pays an average of \$25 a month, presumably a poor State, than in one that pays \$50 a month. But the wealthiest State as well as the poorest State gets three-fourths of the first \$20 for each individual.

In fact, under the Federal Security Agency there is only one program, the hospital construction program, in which the matching requirement is related to the State's ability to pay. At first, that program allotted relatively more money to the poorer State than to the wealthier one, but to benefit by the Federal allotment the poorest State still had to put up \$2 for every \$1 of Federal money. Fortunately, the law has now been changed so that the State's and locality's ability to pay is taken into account in the matching provisions as well as in the allotment formula. It seems clear that if such variable allotment and matching provisions were applied to all Federal grants, a given amount of Federal money would go much farther in achieving a reasonable level of service throughout the Nation. Or, alternatively, we could support the present standard of service with

considerably less Federal money.

Of course, since programs such as public assistance have been on the present basis for a long time, it would be difficult to change them to a variable or equalization grant basis now. It would mean that a number of States would get less Federal money or that they would have to put up more money of their own or both. As a result, no important change has been made in matching provisions up to the present time. But, even if it is not feasible or expedient to change the existing programs, it still seems that if we are interested in keeping down Federal expenditures—and Federal taxes—any new or expanded grant program should be so devised that a large portion of the Federal grant will go to those States that have difficulty in financing the aided activities from their own resources. This proposal has been incorporated in many of the new plans but by no means in all of them. In the proposed program for general aid to education, for example, the provision to give every State at least \$5 per school-age child would use up half the Federal funds provided before anything is distributed on the basis of the State's need for help. This is not the most economical way to use Federal funds.

It is true, too, that if Federal grants are distributed on the basis of ability—or inability—to pay, with more Federal money going to States with limited resources, the discrepancy between the Federal taxes paid in a wealthy State and the grants-in-aid to that State would be even greater than it is at present. But this whole comparison is quite irrelevant. In a recent discussion a table was published showing that the people of the State of New York pay something more than 18 percent of the Federal taxes and receive in grants and direct Federal aid to individuals less than 6 percent of the total distributed as Federal grants. But there is nothing wrong about that; it is just what would be expected. The tabulation indicates, among other things, that the State of New York has a lot of very wealthy individuals and corporations paying Federal income tax. The money derived from this tax is used largely to support the Military

Establishment, to help veterans, to aid Europe, and so on. A relatively small part goes for grants-in-aid—a little more than \$2 billion out of \$40-odd billion collected. And to make that little go farthest, it really should go where it is needed most—to the poorer States.

If Congress were to do as some have suggested—repeal a variety of excise taxes and at the same time discontinue grants-in-aid—the State of New York would probably pay an even larger percentage of the remaining Federal taxes and might get no grants at all. As long as we have progressive taxation—levied according to the ability to pay—and government assistance to needy individuals, there will be no necessary relationship between the taxes paid by an individual or group of individuals and the direct service or assistance they get from the government. That holds true of the group of people making up a State, as well as for other groups.

Effect on State Budgets

It is frequently stated, too, that Federal grants have tended to warp State budgets. The argument runs that, since Federal funds are available for some purposes and not for others, and since a State dollar spent in one grant program brings more Federal money than if spent in another, the States naturally use their limited funds for grant-in-aid purposes for which they get Federal supplementation, and predominantly in those programs in which they get the largest supplementation, and neglect other State functions.

While there may be something to this reasoning, it is doubtful that the grants, as such, have caused any significant shift in the purposes for which State funds are spent. It is doubtless true that some States established unemployment insurance programs when they would not otherwise have done so. Unemployment insurance is not strictly a grant-in-aid program, however, and States budget no general revenues for this purpose, so that no State funds can be diverted. Undoubtedly some States have established child welfare programs because grants were available. Such stimulation is an important purpose of some of the specialized pro-

grams. But in the main the health programs and the programs for the aged and the blind and for dependent children have been developed because of the need, because people demanded them; if Federal funds were not available, more rather than less State money would have to be spent for these purposes. Old-age assistance payments may be used as an illustration. Among the States with low payments there are a number paying \$25 a month or less on the average, and the Federal Government furnishes about three-fourths of that. Surely these States would not spend less than their share of this amount, less than an average of \$5 or \$6 per month, if the Federal Government were to withdraw. Then there are the States with liberal programs—Colorado and California, for example. The high payments in these States are not due to the fact that Federal funds are available. It is organized pressure that has brought about these situations. The availability of Federal funds only makes it a little easier for the States to finance their programs. In Colorado, for example, a fixed percentage of specified revenues is distributed among the persons on the rolls, regardless of Federal funds. And Colorado is just as liberal with people aged 60-64, if they meet residence requirements, as with those aged 65, although no Federal funds may be used for those under age 65.

It is true that in some States there is a tendency to pay benefits to needy persons over age 65 while ignoring all those under that age. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that payments to those over age 65 will be matched by Federal funds, while payments to others will not. As a result, the money the States provide for the needy goes disproportionately to those over age 65. But it is very doubtful that any State is spending more for the care of all needy persons than it would if no Federal grants were made for this purpose. In other words, while there are doubtless some cases in which State funds are drawn into a particular field because Federal funds are available for matching, this is by no means the usual situation. In the main, it seems clear that Federal grants have helped States meet the demand for assistance to the aged,

the blind, and dependent children, and for other services, with somewhat smaller expenditures from their own funds, thus leaving more State funds for other purposes.

Requirements for Receipt of Funds

Another common criticism of existing grants-in-aid is that they come to the States with a lot of conditions, a lot of strings attached. There is much discussion of "block grants," meaning grants without specific conditions attached, which the States may use practically as they see fit. States frequently do make such grants to localities, grants that may be used for any governmental purpose; and it is suggested that Federal grants should be of this nature. This, again, is a question of the nature or purpose of the Federal grant. A grant may serve one or both of two different purposes. It may be a purely fiscal aid, in effect a form of tax-sharing, in which case no special conditions are necessary. The money is available to support any of the functions of government.

Or the grant may be made to encourage the State or locality to undertake certain activities that are felt to be in the national interest and that the States might otherwise not undertake. This is the functional grant, as distinct from the purely fiscal grant. In this type of grant the granting government, whether of the Nation or the State, will necessarily attach such conditions as will assure the use of the money for the purpose for which it is appropriated and granted. These functional grants may have some special fiscal aspects as well; that is, they may be distributed to the localities or States according to the need or the ability to collect taxes, but the basic purpose is to assure the establishment and operation of certain programs that are in the general interest. This purpose could not be accomplished by general, unconditional, fiscal grants.

The grants made by the National Government to the States are all of this second type. They are special purpose, and indeed very special purpose, grants. There are, for example, grants for aid to the needy, but not all the needy—only the aged over 65, or the blind, or dependent children,

and each of these is treated a bit differently. There are special grants for child welfare, for crippled children, and for maternal and child health. There are grants for public health generally, and special grants for venereal disease, tuberculosis, mental health, and so on. These must all be accounted for in relation to the special purpose of the appropriation. It would be much simpler, of course, if the grants were grouped in a few large classes—one for health, one for aid to the needy, one for children, perhaps one for education, and so on, but there seems to be no inclination on the part of Congress to do this. There are special groups interested in each special field who will be satisfied only with a special appropriation for particular purposes. And so long as this situation continues, there will necessarily be such conditions attached as are necessary to make sure that the funds are used for the purpose for which they are intended.

It is not always easy to do this, especially in situations where there is a single organization handling a number of different grants. Federal officials, particularly the auditors, if they object to miscellaneous charges to these special funds, are sometimes accused of undue interference with the operation of a State or local program. But they have no choice. Congress has appropriated the funds for particular purposes and wants to be assured that they are spent for those purposes. If the Federal officials ask the State agencies to make a showing that the funds are so spent, this should not be regarded as interference in a State's operations. The Federal auditor generally attempts only to determine what the money was used for, not how it was used. If money granted for tuberculosis control is used for that purpose, the State is free to determine how it will be used to achieve that purpose. If child welfare funds are shown to be used for child welfare, the Federal auditor will ask no questions as to how they are used. The best approach to the problem, it would appear, is for the Federal and State officials to work together so that the necessary showing can be made in the simplest and most reasonable way. If, in the future, Congress sees fit to group the grants

under broad headings, this particular type of difficulty will be largely removed.

There is still another kind of condition in most cases. The State is required to provide such methods of administration—organization, procedure, controls, and so on—as are necessary to assure proper and effective operation of the program. One of the most important elements in administration is personnel, so most of the laws administered by the Federal Security Agency require a merit system of personnel administration. This requirement is based on the assumption that, in the main, a career system will attract, and develop, and retain better personnel and therefore will assure better administration. The experience of the past 10 years seems to have justified that assumption.

No doubt, all will agree that when large sums of money are granted to States with certain conditions attached, the conditions should be stated as clearly and objectively as possible so that everyone will know just what the conditions are. But most of the conditions attached to grants, such as those mentioned above, are such that they cannot be stated explicitly, definitely, in detail. It is usually a matter of degree, and here is where difficulties arise.

Let us take old-age assistance as an illustration. In this case Federal funds may not be used to pay benefits to anyone under age 65. That provision is clear and explicit, and an action is either right or wrong in this respect. Consequently, there is rarely any difference of opinion with respect to this type of requirement. But there is also a requirement that all income and resources must be taken into account in determining need. This is just as much a requirement and just as important as the attainment of age 65, but it is very different in application. Resources may be "taken into account" in a variety of ways. Some States actually deduct from the budget all or any income or resources that an individual may have. Others may exempt a small amount, or permit some flexibility in budgeting. And, at the opposite extreme, some States have proposed to exempt from consideration such large

amounts that it would nullify the requirement entirely in the vast majority of cases. Somewhere a line must be drawn between what is a reasonable and what an unreasonable interpretation of the requirement. Wherever the line is drawn the decision will appear more or less arbitrary, and the Federal agency may be accused of interfering with a State's operations. In every program there are similar conditions that require interpretation and the exercise of judgment or discretion, and it is in these areas that difficulties arise. Opinions and judgments differ, and there is no single right answer that can readily be formulated.

We often speak of standards in this connection, standards to guide decisions. Standards of various kinds have been developed, and they have proved helpful. But most of these standards do not provide the answer directly, either. For example, in the field of merit system administration there is a set of standards developed 10 years ago that is quite generally accepted as a reasonable basis for judging whether or not a State meets the Federal requirement. The standards say there must be competitive examinations, there must be certification of a limited number from the top of the register, there must be tenure in office, and so on. But none of these standards are comparable in definiteness to the age-65 requirement, for example. When is an examination competitive? How often must such examinations be given? How secure must be the tenure in office? All of these are questions of degree. So, in the last analysis, it is still bound to be largely a matter of judgment as to whether or not the requirement is being met. It would be much simpler if the requirements were such that any given situation is either black or white, right or wrong, but that is not the case. Most of the requirements or conditions are general, and the administrative officials—both Federal and State—have to exercise discretion in applying them in a given situation. If this fact is recognized by both Federal and State officials, and they cooperate in working out such standards, then it should not be extremely difficult for the State agencies to meet

(Continued on page 18)

Extent of Total Disability in the United States

by MARJORIE E. MOORE and BARKEV S. SANDERS*

IN AN ERA when the economic security of individuals and of families is recognized as of great national importance, any threat to that security merits detailed study. For this reason, information on the extent of disability in the United States and on the characteristics of the disabled assumes major significance—both as an aid in evaluating the economic implications of disability and as an index of the health of the population. Such information also provides a basis for planning programs—such as disability insurance and vocational rehabilitation—to meet the needs of disabled persons and their families.

The task of determining the number of disabled persons and their characteristics is not an easy one. The problem of defining disability for enumeration purposes, for example, is complicated by the fact that the aspects and concepts involved are many and varied. To some persons, disability means a marked physical or psychological deviation from what is accepted as normal; to others, it connotes inability to carry on usual pursuits—particularly gainful work. Another difficulty inherent in a precise enumeration arises from the fact that many persons are reluctant to report certain mental and physical conditions of themselves and of persons to whom they are closely related. The enumeration of disabled individuals who live alone and those who have no fixed abode or family membership also presents special difficulties.

To be widely useful, information on disability should reveal such facts as the total number of disabled persons in the population, the number with serious handicaps who continue work or other regular pursuits, the charac-

teristics of disabled persons, the nature and causes of the disabilities or handicaps from which they are suffering, the potentialities of the individuals as productive workers, and their earlier work history. No single inquiry can supply all the information needed. What is more, the picture changes from year to year and from area to area. As a result, there is a recognized dearth of exact information on disabling illnesses and conditions.

For years the National Health Survey, conducted by the Public Health Service in the winter of 1935-36, has been considered the most comprehensive source of information on illness and disability.¹ The Survey was carried on in 18 States and included data from 83 cities. The urban sample covered some 2.5 million individuals in more than 700,000 households. It did not provide, however, all the answers that are needed. More important, the Survey was carried out some 14 or 15 years ago in an economic setting that was far different, particularly as far as the labor market is concerned, from that of the present. A one-visit, house-to-house survey is, moreover, susceptible to many errors, and repeated canvasses are necessary to evaluate the size and nature of the errors. These considerations suggest the need of periodic attempts, perhaps varied in scope and content, to determine currently the extent of disability in the population.

Conscious of this standing need, the Division of Health and Disability Studies in the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board made arrangements in 1942 and 1943, first with the Works Projects Administration and later with the Bureau of the Census, to include special questions in connection with the *Monthly*

Report on the Labor Force to determine the number of persons in the canvassed households who were disabled for 1 or more days during the census week. Four such special monthly surveys were made—in May, June, and August of 1942 and in February of 1943.² In comparison with the National Health Survey, these monthly sample surveys were, of course, very limited. They were restricted to an enumeration of cases with current disability of 1 or more days in the census week; no attempt was made to obtain information on diagnosis or even the total prior duration of the disability. These monthly surveys had to be discontinued before there had been opportunity for experimenting as to ways in which the returns could be improved.

In 1949, three constituents of the Federal Security Agency³ combined their resources to utilize again the sampling facilities of the Bureau of the Census to obtain up-to-date information on the number of disabled persons. The Bureau conducts each month the Current Population Survey that provides, on a sample basis, national statistics on employment and unemployment. Although designed primarily to produce statistics on a current basis for the *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, it is frequently used for making special surveys for a wide variety of purposes.

In the Current Population Survey made in February 1949, questions concerning disability were added to the regular schedule. The study was repeated in September 1950, when the same questions, definitions, and instructions were again used, but the

*Barkev S. Sanders and David Federman, "The Prevalence of Disability Recorded Through Four Monthly Sample Surveys," *Social Security Bulletin*, August 1943.

²The Social Security Administration (the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the Division of Research and Statistics in the Office of the Commissioner), the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Public Health Service.

³George St. J. Perrott, Clark Tibbitts, and Rollo H. Britten, "The National Health Survey: Scope and Method of the Nation-wide Canvass of Sickness in Relation to its Social and Economic Setting," *Public Health Reports*, September 15, 1939.

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results will not be available for some time. This article, which is based on the survey made in February 1949, places special emphasis on cases of disability reported as having lasted 7 months or more.⁴

Survey Plan and Methodology

The population to which the Current Population Survey relates includes all civilians 14 years of age and over, living within the continental limits of the United States, except inmates of penal institutions; homes for the aged, infirm, and needy; mental institutions; and similar places. A survey staff is maintained in the field to obtain the information on employment status through personal interviews each month with a scientifically selected sample of households throughout the country.

The sample design.—The sample used for the Current Population Survey consists of about 25,000 households distributed throughout the United States in 68 areas.⁵ The particular sampling design is an application of the area sampling method, involving the use of specified sampling ratios, in which each unit (in this case, a household) in the population being sampled has a known chance of being included in the sample. Such a sample design yields estimates of the population with a known sampling error.⁶ In addition to errors due to sampling, there are also errors attributable to incorrect responses to the questions and to other circum-

stances that are inherent in disability surveys and that lead to underenumeration. Such errors are, however, present in a complete census as well as in a sample survey.

Disability survey questions.—The purpose of the disability survey was to obtain an estimate of the number of disabled persons in the civilian noninstitutional population 14-64 years of age, as well as information on such points as the duration of their disability, their sex and age, and their employment status before becoming disabled. It was thought, considering the size of the sample and the procedures and objectives of the *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, that these were the only items on which sufficiently reliable information could be obtained. The cost of the added items was also an important limiting factor.

The regular schedule used to collect information for the *Monthly Report on the Labor Force* already provided some of the basic information desired, and four questions relating to disability were added to the February 1949 schedule.

As used in this study, disabled persons are those who, on the day of enumeration, were unable to do their regular work or perform other duties because of disease or injury, as well as those who had a long-term physical or mental condition that allowed them to work only occasionally or not at all. Included within this definition are those persons who, except for their disability, would have been engaged in gainful work as members of the labor force, although the degree of their disability might not have been such as to prevent them from going regularly to school or doing housework in their own homes. Not included under this concept would be, for example, a man who, although he had lost two limbs as the result of an accident, was working on the day of the enumeration and had been working regularly for some time. This concept of disability was adopted because it appeared to be the most practicable and would encompass those persons with whom the sponsors of the study and many other groups are particularly concerned.

Duration of disability, as used in

this study, is the length of time preceding the day of the enumeration that the disabling condition had prevented the person from doing his regular work or performing other activities or had allowed him to work only occasionally or not at all. For example, a man who was not working on the day of enumeration because of blindness that had come on gradually over a period of about 3 years, but who had been unable to work for only the previous 7 months, would be classified as being disabled for 7 months and not for 3 years.

In conducting the survey, the enumerators completed all the items that make up the basic schedule. They then continued the interview by saying, "This month we are making a study of illness and disability," and proceeded to ask the supplementary questions. The enumerators had been instructed to ask these questions exactly as worded and were provided with explanatory and illustrative material to make the intent of the questions clear. The information collected on the basic schedule related to the survey week, the calendar week that contains the eighth day of the month; the supplementary questions on disability, on the other hand, related to the day of the enumeration, which is made during the week immediately following the survey week. The supplementary questions applied only to persons 14-64 years of age, since for older persons it is difficult to distinguish between inability to work because of a disabling condition and inability to work because of the natural process of aging. There are two other important reasons for restricting the survey to persons under age 65. Proposals for disability insurance deal with workers under age 65; and vocational rehabilitation by and large is concerned with younger persons, though there can be no fixed age limit.

The first supplementary question asked by the enumerators was phrased as follows: "First of all, I'd like to check the persons who aren't able to do their regular work or other duties today because of illness or disability." After recording the information secured in response to this question, the enumerator asked, "Is there anyone else under 65 years of

⁴Data for duration of disability were recorded to the nearest whole unit. Therefore, the term "7 months or more" includes durations of 6 months, 16 days, and longer.

⁵For a detailed description see Morris H. Hansen and William N. Hurwitz, *Sampling Methods Applied to Census Work*, Bureau of the Census, 1946; Morris H. Hansen and William N. Hurwitz, "A New Sample of the Population," *Estadística*, December 1944; Edwin D. Goldfield, Joseph Steinberg, and Emmett H. Welch, "The Monthly Report on the Labor Force," *Estadística*, March 1948.

⁶For tables on the sampling variability of estimates of the number of the disabled see Theodore D. Woolsey, "Estimates of Disabling Illness Prevalence in the United States: Based on the February 1949 Current Population Survey," *Public Health Reports*, February 10, 1950.

Table 1.—Estimated number of disabled persons,¹ the percentage disabled, and the percentage distribution by duration of disability of disabled persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, by employment status during the survey week,² February 1949

(Figures are estimates derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large in the case of the smaller figures and the small differences between figures)

Duration of disability ³	Total	In labor force			Not in labor force				
		Total	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Total	Keep- ing house	In school	Unable to work	Other
Total number (in thou- sands).....	4,569	1,600	1,425	175	2,969	1,230	189	1,206	345
Percentage disabled.....	4.72	2.78	2.62	5.70	7.56	4.26	2.34	100.0	81.77
Percentage distribution									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 week or under.....	24.8	35.4	37.4	18.3	10.0	34.0	69.3	6.2	4.1
Over 1 week to 1 month.....	15.1	23.1	23.8	17.1	10.8	17.5	8.5	1.7	20.3
Over 1 month but under 4 months.....	8.6	9.6	10.1	5.7	8.1	8.7	4.2	4.9	18.6
4 months but under 7 months.....	5.4	5.0	4.6	8.0	5.6	4.6	2.6	5.2	12.2
7 months to 18 months.....	8.9	6.1	4.9	15.4	10.4	6.6	2.6	12.9	19.7
Over 18 months but under 10 years.....	22.5	14.2	12.9	25.7	26.9	17.4	6.3	43.2	14.8
10 years and over.....	13.6	5.6	5.3	8.6	17.9	10.2	4.8	30.5	9.0
Duration not reported.....	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.4

¹ Persons who, on the day of enumeration, were unable to do their regular work or other duties because of sickness and disability, and those who had a long-term physical or mental condition that allowed them to work only occasionally or not at all.

² Week containing the 8th of the month and immediately

previous to the week containing the day of enumeration.

³ Length of time before the day of enumeration that the disabling condition had prevented the person from doing his regular work or other activities or allowed him to work only occasionally or not at all.

age with a physical or mental condition that allows him to work only occasionally or not at all?"

For each person identified as disabled, the enumerator asked the duration of disability and whether or not the individual had been working before his disability. In general, "work" as used in these questions means working for pay or profit or without pay on a family farm or in a family business.

Limitations of the survey.—The evident limitations of the survey are presented briefly in the following paragraphs.

Since the survey was limited to the civilian noninstitutional population 14-64 years of age, a rather large segment of the disabled population was excluded.

The survey did not include persons, however seriously handicapped, who were and had been regularly working or carrying on such activities as going to school or doing their own housework; such persons were included, however, if the degree of disability was such as to prevent them from engaging in what would otherwise have been their normal activ-

ity—gainful work as members of the labor force—although not preventing them from engaging in such activities as going to school or doing their own housework.

Information on the cause and diagnosis of disability is not available from the survey. Moreover, the information on disability was secured from the member of the household who was being interviewed and not necessarily from the person who was disabled. Also, failure to report disability for one reason or another is to be anticipated, but the extent of non-reporting is, of course, indeterminate.

Finally, information for individual States and local communities is not available, since the sample was designed to provide estimates on a national basis only.

Disability of All Durations

Before intensive analysis is made of long-duration cases, it is of interest to consider briefly the findings with respect to all disability, whatever the duration.⁷

⁷ For a fuller analysis of cases of all lengths of duration, see Theodore D. Woolsey, op. cit.

The estimated number of persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, found on the day of the canvass to have been disabled for 1 day or longer, is shown by duration of disability in the following tabulation.

Duration of disability	Estimated number of disabled persons (in thousands)
Total.....	4,569
1 week or under.....	1,131
Over 1 week to 1 month.....	690
Over 1 month but under 4 months.....	395
4 months but under 7 months.....	246
7 months to 18 months.....	405
Over 18 months but under 10 years.....	1,027
10 years and over.....	622
Duration not reported.....	3

The total number of disabled persons was 4.6 million, representing 4.7 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the specified ages (table 1). About 54 percent of the 4.6 million had been disabled for less than 7 months, and in 45 percent of the cases the disability had lasted 7 months or more. For 1 percent of the cases, the duration of disability was not reported.

Persons in the labor force in the second week of February accounted for 1.6 million, or 35 percent of all disabled persons. The number and the proportion of potential workers among the disabled were, of course, substantially greater than this percentage indicates; at least 3.1 million of the disabled—68.9 percent of the total—were persons who had been engaged in gainful work immediately before their disability occurred.⁸

The proportion of disabled persons among the unemployed (5.70 percent) was over twice that among the employed (2.62 percent). The proportion of the disabled in the group keeping house (4.26 percent) was lower than that among the unemployed but nearly twice the proportion among employed persons.

The greatest concentration of short-duration cases of disability occurred among persons in school. Short durations also tended to predominate among the disabled who

⁸ There were, in addition, 71,000 disabled persons for whom work status before disability was not reported.

Table 2.—Estimated number of disabled persons,¹ the percentage disabled, and the percentage distribution by duration of disability of disabled persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, by age, February 1949

[Figures are estimates derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large in the case of the smaller figures and the small differences between figures]

Duration of disability ²	Total	Age group					
		14-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Total number (in thousands).....	4,569	387	384	650	797	1,044	1,330
Percentage disabled.....	4.72	3.12	3.20	2.86	3.93	6.17	10.16
Percentage distribution							
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 week or under.....	24.8	52.2	38.8	31.6	26.7	19.4	12.6
Over 1 week to 1 month.....	15.1	9.8	15.8	18.9	20.1	16.0	11.0
Over 1 month but under 4 months.....	8.6	6.2	11.2	8.0	9.0	9.4	8.1
4 months but under 7 months.....	5.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	6.5	5.2	6.6
7 months to 18 months.....	8.9	4.1	2.5	7.2	7.1	12.1	11.4
Over 18 months but under 10 years.....	22.5	5.9	11.2	18.1	18.7	25.3	32.6
10 years and over.....	13.6	17.5	15.8	10.9	10.9	11.4	16.5
Duration not reported.....	1.2	.5	.8	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1

¹ Persons who, on the day of enumeration, were unable to do their regular work or other duties because of sickness and disability, and those who had a long-term physical or mental condition that allowed them to work only occasionally or not at all.

² Length of time before the day of enumeration that the disabling condition had prevented the person from doing his regular work or other activities or allowed him to work only occasionally or not at all.

were classified as employed and those who were keeping house. On the other hand, half the disabled among the unemployed had been disabled for 7 months or longer. Most of those classified as "unable to work" had already been disabled for a rather long period of time—almost three-fourths of them for more than 18 months.

For the total civilian noninstitutional population 14-64 years of age the average time lost per person per year was 17.2 days.* Persons in school showed only 8.5 days of disability per person per year. Those employed

had a slightly higher rate—9.6 days of disability per person per year; those keeping house had 15.5 days; and those unemployed, 20.8 days. The average number of days of disability for the group classified as "other" was 116.0, and for those unable to work, 365.

Table 2 gives the estimated number and the proportion of disabled

persons in the population in the different age groups and, for each age group, the percentage distribution by duration of disability. The proportion disabled was lowest in the ages 25-34 years and rose rather sharply with increasing age. For those in the age group 55-64 the rate was 3.5 times that among those aged 25-34. Short periods of duration predominated among persons in the younger age groups, while among the older age groups the long durations predominated.

The average number of days of disability per person per year is shown for the different age groups in the following tabulation.

Age group	Average number of days of disability per person per year
Total, 14-64.....	17.2
14-19.....	11.4
20-24.....	11.7
25-34.....	10.4
35-44.....	14.3
45-54.....	22.5
55-64.....	37.1

On the average, persons in the age group 25-34 had the fewest days of disability, and from there on the number increased rather sharply with advancing age. For each of the two

Table 3.—Estimated number of disabled persons,¹ the percentage disabled, and the percentage distribution by age of disabled persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, whose disability had lasted 7 months or more, by sex and race, February 1949

[Figures are estimates derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large in the case of the smaller figures and the small differences between figures]

Age group	Disabled for 7 months or more ²								
	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number (in thousands).....	2,054	1,271	783	1,772	1,143	629	282	128	154
Percentage disabled.....	2.12	2.70	1.57	2.02	2.67	1.40	3.14	3.05	3.21
Percentage distribution									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-19.....	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.6	7.7	3.9
20-24.....	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.1	3.9	2.3	5.2
25-34.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.3	10.5	14.4	13.1	15.8
35-44.....	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.6	12.8	15.1	18.2	14.6	21.3
45-54.....	24.7	23.9	25.0	24.9	24.6	25.4	23.5	17.7	28.3
55-64.....	39.2	41.2	35.7	39.9	40.8	38.2	34.4	44.6	25.8

¹ Persons who, on the day of the enumeration, were unable to do their regular work or other duties because of sickness or disability, and those who had a long-term physical or mental condition that allowed them to work only occasionally or not at all.

² Length of time before the day of enumeration that the disabling condition had prevented the person from doing his regular work or other activities or allowed him to work only occasionally or not at all.

age groups under 25, less than 30 percent of the average number of days of disability per person per year were accounted for by persons with disabilities that had lasted 7 months or more. In the age groups 25-34 and above, this percentage became increasingly higher—about 37 percent for the age groups 25-34 and 35-44, about 49 percent for the age group 45-54, and 61 percent for the age group 55-64—thus indicating the greater chronicity of disabling illness among the aged.

Disability Lasting 7 Months or More

The longer the period of disability, the greater become its disintegrating effects—the deterioration of basic skills, the loss of self-confidence, the increase in despondency—and the greater the economic loss. The findings of the survey as they relate to persons who on the day of the canvass had been disabled for 7 months or more—a rather generally accepted dividing line between so-called temporary and permanent disability—are therefore of particular interest.

It was estimated that, on the day of the canvass, 2,054,000 persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64 years had been disabled for 7 months or more.¹⁰ When errors due to sampling are taken into consideration, there are about 95 chances out of 100 that a complete census would have enumerated between 1,890,000 and 2,220,000 persons who had been disabled for 7 months or more.

Sex, race, and age.—The extent of long-term disability, as defined in this study, was significantly¹¹ greater among the male than among the female population surveyed—2.70 percent of the men being reported as disabled for 7 months or more compared with 1.57 percent for the women (table 3). Likewise significant was

¹⁰ Estimates are based on those cases for whom duration was reported. Duration was not reported for about 1 percent of the 4.6 million disabled persons.

¹¹ Throughout the article the use of the term "significant" indicates that the appropriate statistical test has been made to determine whether or not the differences could be attributed to errors of sampling.

the difference between the percentage disabled among the white population (2.02 percent) and among the nonwhite population (3.14 percent). When both sex and race were considered, however, the results were somewhat different. In the white population, the percentage disabled was significantly greater among men (2.67 percent) than among women (1.40 percent), but in the nonwhite population, the percentage for women (3.21 percent) was slightly higher than that for men (3.05 percent), although not significantly so. A comparison of the prevalence of extended disability for white women with that for nonwhite women indicated that the percentage disabled was significantly greater for the latter. This difference may reflect the higher proportion of the nonwhite female population in the labor force. A similar comparison for the male population indicated that the slightly higher percentage found for the nonwhite men was not significantly different from that for the white men.

The percentage disabled for 7 months or more was smallest for the age group 14-19, increased slowly through the age group 35-44, and then rose sharply in the last two age groups, as shown in the tabulation in the next column.

Table 4.—Estimated number of disabled persons,¹ the percentage disabled, and the percentage distribution by age of disabled persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, whose disability had lasted 7 months or more, by sex and place of residence, February 1949

[Figures are estimates derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large in the case of the smaller figures and the small differences between figures]

Age group	Disabled for 7 months or more ²								
	Urban			Rural-nonfarm			Rural-farm		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number (in thousands).....	1,180	608	482	432	290	142	442	283	159
Percentage disabled.....	1.97	2.46	1.54	2.15	2.94	1.30	2.61	3.24	1.94
Percentage distribution									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-19.....	4.1	5.2	2.7	6.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	3.5	11.5
20-24.....	5.4	5.9	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.5	3.9	5.7
25-34.....	11.9	10.9	13.4	10.2	10.3	9.8	11.6	14.1	7.0
35-44.....	15.4	12.3	19.8	11.5	12.4	9.8	13.8	15.1	11.5
45-64.....	63.2	63.7	59.4	65.9	65.3	67.1	63.8	63.4	64.3

¹ Persons who, on the day of enumeration, were unable to do their regular work or other duties because of sickness or disability, and those who had a long-term physical or mental condition that allowed them to work only occasionally or not at all.

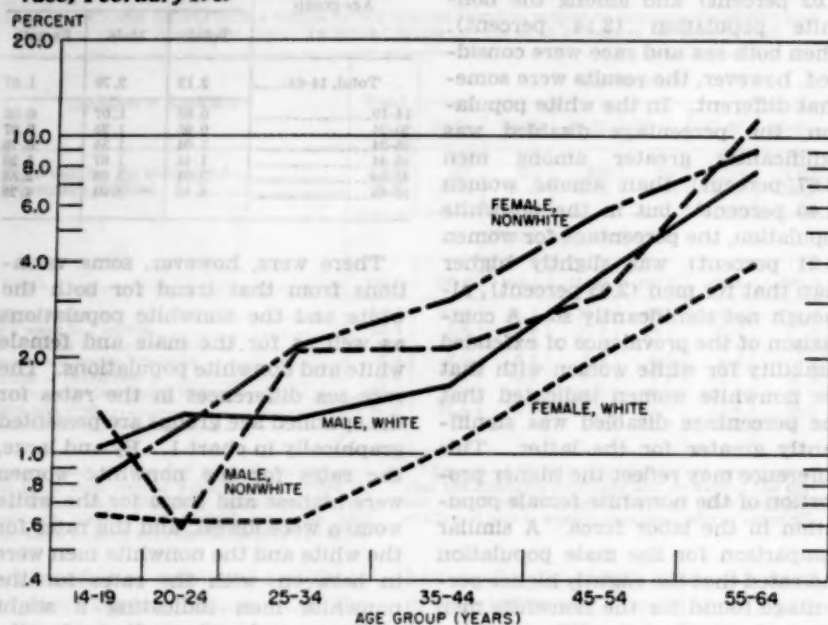
² Length of time before the day of enumeration that the disabling condition had prevented the person from doing his regular work or other activities or allowed him to work only occasionally or not at all.

Age group	Percent disabled for 7 months or more		
	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14-64.....	2.12	2.70	1.57
14-19.....	0.86	1.07	0.66
20-24.....	0.95	1.25	0.67
25-34.....	1.04	1.35	0.76
35-44.....	1.44	1.67	1.23
45-54.....	3.01	3.66	2.38
55-64.....	6.16	8.04	4.28

There were, however, some variations from that trend for both the white and the nonwhite populations as well as for the male and female white and nonwhite populations. The race-sex differences in the rates for the specified age groups are presented graphically in chart 1. By and large, the rates for the nonwhite women were highest and those for the white women were lowest, and the rates for the white and the nonwhite men were in between, with the rates for the nonwhite men indicating a slight tendency to be above those for the white men.

In general, for the disabled group as a whole as well as when classified by sex and race, the percentage of the disabled in each age group increased progressively from the lowest age group to the highest. About 9-11 percent of the disabled were classified in

Chart 1.—Percentage disabled in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, whose disability had lasted 7 months or more, by age, sex, and race, February 1949



the age group 14-24, about 11-16 percent in the age group 25-34, and similarly on to the last age group, 55-64, which included from 26 percent to 45 percent of the disabled. The median ages of the disabled were 51.3 for the white men, 50.4 for the white women, 52.0 for the nonwhite men, and 46.5 for the nonwhite women.

Place of residence.—Long-term disability was somewhat less prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas; however, the trend was not as definite as that for race differences (table 4). When both sexes were considered together, without regard to age, the percentage disabled was significantly greater among persons in rural areas (farm and nonfarm combined) than among those in urban areas—2.36 percent compared with 1.97 percent. When the sexes were considered separately, it was found that only for the men was the percentage disabled in rural areas (3.08 percent) significantly greater than in urban areas (2.46 percent); the corresponding proportions for women were 1.63 percent and 1.54 percent. Relatively few rural women are recorded as being in the labor force, which may account for the fact that there is no significant difference for women.

The disability prevalence rate generally tended to be slightly higher in rural-nonfarm areas than in urban areas, and slightly higher in rural-farm areas than in rural-nonfarm areas. The rural-nonfarm rates, however, were not significantly different from the urban rates or from the rural-farm rates, and only for the men and for both sexes considered together were the rural-farm prevalence rates significantly different from the urban rates. The percentage disabled among women in all age groups in all three areas tended to be lower than the corresponding percentage among men; tests of significance between the rates, without regard to age, indicated that they were significantly lower for women than for men.

The pattern of the disability prevalence rates in the various age groups for men and for women in the different areas suggests that the differences observed between rural and urban rates may reflect in part the movement of persons in the population from one area to another—for example, the migration of able-bodied young men from rural to urban areas and the return to the rural community of persons who, after they became disabled, found competition difficult. Urban-rural differences in available

medical care and related services and in the extent of institutionalization of disabled persons may also contribute to the higher rural rates.

Employment status during survey week.—Nearly 80 percent of those reported to have been disabled for 7 months or more immediately before the day of enumeration were not attached to the labor force (table 5). Only 20 percent of the 2,054,000 disabled persons were classified as being in the labor force during the survey week—16 percent (329,000) as employed and 4 percent (87,000) as unemployed.

The fact that some persons were reported as disabled for 7 months or more and also reported as being in the labor force during the survey week is not necessarily inconsistent with the concept of disability as used in this study, since included in the definition of disability are those who, although working or looking for work during the survey week, had a disabling condition that permitted them to work only occasionally. Allowance must be made, however, for the large sampling error, the practice of the Bureau of the Census of including in the labor force all those with any work experience in the survey week, and the possible misunderstanding of the definition of disability as used in this study.

Persons classified as unable to work¹² represented 51 percent (1,046,000) of those disabled for 7 months or more, while those classified as keeping house represented a little more than 20 percent and those in school only slightly more than 1 percent. As many as 7 percent of those disabled for 7 months or more were included in the "other" category with respect to their labor-force status, no doubt because of the inclusion in this group of persons who did not indicate what they would have been doing had they not been ill.

The prevalence of long-term disability varied greatly from one employment status classification to an-

¹² Persons classified as permanently "unable to work" are those who because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability, such as blindness, loss of limbs, tuberculosis, or mental disorder, are unable to do any kind of work.

other. Almost 87 percent of those classified as unable to work in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64 had been disabled for 7 months or more; the remaining 13 percent were those whose disability before the day of enumeration had lasted less than 7 months. The percentage disabled was significantly greater among those keeping house (1.46 percent) than among those classified as in the labor force—employed and unemployed—(0.72 percent) but was significantly less than among the persons in the unemployed segment of the labor force (2.83 percent).

Relatively fewer women than men in all the employment status classifications were disabled, but except for the prevalence among those keeping house the pattern was the same—the highest prevalence occurring among those unable to work and the lowest among those in school. A significantly greater percentage of the disabled men (27.7 percent) than of the disabled women (8.3 percent) were in the labor force. About 52 percent of the disabled women were classified as keeping house, while 36.3 percent were reported as unable to work.

Work status before becoming disabled.—The impact of prolonged disability on the labor force and on the employability of persons aged 14-64 is revealed in the results of the study as they relate to the work status of disabled persons immediately before the beginning of disability (table 6). Almost 73 percent (1,486,000) of the persons who had been disabled for 7 months or more prior to the day of enumeration had been attached to the employed labor force before becoming disabled. Of this group, 1,093,000 were men and 393,000 were women. The percentage of disabled men who had worked before becoming disabled (86 percent) was significantly greater than that for disabled women (51 percent). A similar relationship was evident in each age group. For the men, a little more than one-fourth of those in the two lower age groups worked before becoming disabled; almost three-fourths of the next age group (25-34) were working before their disability; and the proportion continued to increase through the top age group, where al-

Table 5.—Estimated number of disabled persons,¹ the percentage disabled, and the percentage distribution by employment status during survey week of disabled persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, whose disability had lasted 7 months or more, by duration of disability, February 1949

[Figures are estimates derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large in the case of the smaller figures and the small differences between figures]

Employment status during survey week ²	Duration of disability ³								
	7 months or more			7-18 months			Over 18 months		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number of disabled (in thousands).....	2,054	1,271	783	405	255	150	1,649	1,016	633
Percentage disabled in the population									
Total.....	2.12	2.70	1.57	0.42	0.54	0.30	1.70	2.16	1.27
In labor force.....	0.72	0.86	0.39	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.55	0.66	0.29
Employed.....	0.60	0.71	0.35	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.48	0.57	0.25
In agriculture.....	1.83	1.97	0.85	0.19	0.22	0	1.64	1.76	0.85
In nonagricultural industries.....	0.45	0.50	0.33	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.33	0.37	0.22
Unemployed.....	2.83	3.43	1.13	0.88	1.19	0	1.95	2.24	1.13
Not in labor force.....	4.17	14.96	2.17	0.78	2.82	0.41	3.30	12.14	1.77
Keeping house.....	1.46	25.00	1.43	0.28	5.56	0.27	1.18	19.44	1.15
In school.....	0.32	0.48	0.14	0.06	0.11	0	0.26	0.36	0.14
Unable to work.....	86.73	89.01	81.20	12.94	12.98	12.82	73.80	76.02	68.38
Other.....	13.81	15.67	7.60	6.26	6.70	4.80	7.55	8.97	2.80
Percentage distribution									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force.....	20.3	27.7	8.3	24.0	32.0	10.5	10.3	26.6	7.7
Employed.....	16.1	21.6	7.1	17.4	21.5	10.5	13.7	21.6	6.3
In agriculture.....	5.6	5.5	0.9	2.9	4.7	0	6.2	9.4	1.1
In nonagricultural industries.....	10.5	13.1	6.2	14.5	16.8	10.5	9.8	12.2	5.2
Unemployed.....	4.2	6.1	1.2	6.6	10.5	0	3.6	5.0	1.4
Not in labor force.....	79.7	72.3	91.7	76.0	68.0	89.5	80.7	73.4	92.3
Keeping house.....	20.4	0.7	52.4	19.9	0.8	52.0	20.6	0.7	52.5
In school.....	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.3	2.0	0	1.3	1.6	0.8
Unable to work.....	50.7	59.7	36.3	35.2	43.3	29.6	53.8	63.7	37.9
Other.....	7.3	10.3	2.4	10.7	21.9	7.9	5.0	7.4	1.1

¹ Persons who, on the day of enumeration, were unable to do their regular work or other duties because of sickness or disability, and those who had a long-term physical or mental condition that allowed them to work only occasionally or not at all.

² Week containing the 8th of the month and immediately previous to the week containing the day of enumeration.

³ Length of time before the day of enumeration that the disabling condition had prevented the person from doing his regular work or other activities or allowed him to work only occasionally or not at all.

most 98 percent worked before becoming disabled. This percentage for the top age group more nearly reflects the full effect of extended disability on the male labor force than does the 86 percent indicated above, since most of those who had not worked before becoming disabled probably had had no opportunity to do so. For the women, a similar sharp increase was evident, with slightly more than half those in the age group 25-34 having worked before becoming disabled; the percentage increased only slightly in each of the next two age groups, to 64 percent in the age group 45-54, and then declined in the last age group to only 48 percent.

The percentage distributions, ac-

cording to age, for those who had worked before disability and those who had not were markedly different for men but not so different for women. This difference is revealed by the median ages. The median age for men who had not worked before becoming disabled was 24.5, while for those who had worked it was 53.9; for the women the median age for those who had not worked before disability was 48.7, and for those who had worked it was 50.0. The wide differences in median age and in the age distribution for the two groups of men indicate that many of those who had no work experience before their disability were young persons whose disability probably either was congenital in origin or had occurred in

Table 6.—Percentage of disabled who worked before becoming disabled and percentage distribution by age of disabled persons¹ in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64, whose disability had lasted 7 months or more, by sex and work status before becoming disabled, February 1949

[Figures are estimates derived from a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability that may be relatively large in the case of the smaller figures and the small differences between figures]

Age group	Disabled for 7 months or more ²								
	Percentage of disabled in each age group who worked before disability ³			Percentage distribution by age					
				Worked before becoming disabled			Did not work before becoming disabled		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	72.3	86.2	50.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-19	18.6	27.9	4.9	1.3	1.6	0.5	14.9	25.0	10.2
20-24	25.0	27.9	19.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	14.0	27.8	7.6
25-34	65.4	74.1	51.1	10.4	10.0	11.7	14.7	21.6	11.6
35-44	75.1	88.7	60.2	14.8	13.1	19.5	13.1	12.5	13.4
45-54	83.1	96.1	63.7	28.4	26.7	33.0	15.4	6.8	19.4
55-64	80.6	97.9	47.8	43.4	46.9	33.5	27.9	6.3	37.8

¹ Persons who, on the day of enumeration, were unable to do their regular work or other duties because of sickness or disability, and those who had a long-term physical or mental condition that allowed them to work only occasionally or not at all.

² Length of time before the day of enumeration

that the disabling condition had prevented the person from doing his regular work or other activities or allowed him to work only occasionally or not at all.

³ Excludes 12,000 persons whose employment status before becoming disabled was not reported.

early youth before they reached working age.

Summary

Sickness surveys to determine the extent of disability and the characteristics of the disabled are needed to indicate the health status of the Nation and the need for measures designed to alleviate economic distress caused by the disability of workers. A sample survey was made in February 1949 to determine the number of disabled in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64. The salient findings, subject to sampling errors, seasonal influences, and other inherent limitations of such a survey, were:

1. In February 1949 there were 4.6 million persons aged 14-64 who had been disabled for 1 day or longer. Disabled persons represented 4.7 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in these ages.

2. Fifty-four percent of the 4.6 million persons had been disabled for less than 7 months, 45 percent for 7 months or more, and for 1 percent

the duration of disability was not reported.

3. For all disability, whatever the duration, the lowest percentage disabled was among those in school and the next lowest was among employed workers. Among unemployed workers the percentage disabled was more than twice that among the employed.

4. For all disability, whatever the duration, the percentage disabled was not much different in the age groups 14-34 but increased markedly for the older age groups, especially for those aged 45 and over.

5. Disability lasts longer among the aged. The estimated average number of days of disability per person per year was 10-12 days for persons aged 14-34 and more than 37 days for persons aged 55-64.

6. For disabilities lasting 7 months or longer, the percentage disabled was about 1 percent among those under age 35, and more than 6 percent among those aged 55-64.

7. About 2.1 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 14-64 had been disabled for 7 months or longer. The proportion was higher

for men than for women; 2.7 percent of all men and only 1.6 percent of the women were reported as disabled for 7 months or more. The sex differences were apparent in each age group.

8. Comparisons by race indicated a higher proportion disabled for 7 months or more among the nonwhite population than among the white population—3.1 percent as against 2.0 percent. For the white population there was a markedly higher disability rate for men than for women. Among the nonwhite population the disability rate is somewhat higher for women than for men, though the difference was not statistically significant.

9. Disability rates varied by place of residence. In rural-farm areas the percentage disabled for 7 months or more was 2.6 percent; in rural-nonfarm areas, 2.2 percent; and in urban areas, 2.0 percent. Among women, however, this order is altered. The percentage disabled was lowest among the rural-nonfarm women and intermediate among those in urban areas.

10. Of those persons with disabilities that had lasted 7 months or longer, about 20 percent were reported in the labor force in the survey week. This proportion was relatively higher for men than for women—28 percent as compared with 8 percent. The group unable to work represented 51 percent of the total. Here again there was a marked difference in the sexes—60 percent of the disabled men and only 36 percent of the disabled women were classified in this category.

11. Seventy-three percent of those reporting disability lasting 7 months or longer had been engaged in gainful work before their disability. This percentage was about 86 percent for men and 51 percent for women; it was lowest for persons under 20 years of age and increased progressively with age. The increase with age is much more marked for men than for women. Ninety-eight percent of the men aged 55-64 disabled for 7 months or more had been engaged in gainful work before disability.

Fact-Finding for the White House Conference on Children and Youth

by MELVIN A. GLASSER*

The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in Washington in December, will stress for the first time in Conference history the child's mental health and personality development. A Technical Committee on Fact-Finding has been bringing together and integrating what is known on the subject for the Conference. The scope of this material and the questions to be considered are outlined by the Executive Director of the Conference in the following article.

WHY do some people face the problems of life with strong healthy personalities while others are so hampered with personal difficulties that they defeat themselves before they start? How much do we really know about such personality differences? What do we know about the conditions that produce them? What can we do to prevent personality crippling and bring up a generation of healthy, happy men and women?

These are the questions that will occupy the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in Washington during the week of December 3, 1950. The Conference will try to bring together our present knowledge of personality development now scattered through many different branches of study. In so doing it should make clear what aspects of the problem need further research. The Conference will also draw up conclusions to guide the actions of parents, teachers, child welfare workers, and all others dealing directly with children and will plan community organization for those phases of the problem that require more than individual understanding.

There has been a White House conference on children each decade of this century. The first four were concerned chiefly with the child's physical well-being—his medical, nutritional, and economic needs. Each of the conferences contributed to the welfare of children in this country. The establishment of the Children's

Bureau, the Federal programs for maternal and child welfare, and much of our present-day standards in child care can be traced to these conferences.

It is understandable that the emphasis in the 1950 Conference should be on mental health, or personality development. There has been increasing interest in this subject for the last generation. The reason may be that we are more and more aware of how much personality difficulties contribute to other types of problems—medical, social, and economic. Or it may be because personality difficulties themselves are increasing in our highly urbanized and mechanized culture. In either case, the recent advances in the physical sciences that are forcing the whole world into one community make it imperative—now more than ever before—that the citizens of the world be healthy-minded, good men and women. The physical problems still exist, but they are widely recognized and the steps that need to be taken to combat them are relatively obvious. The problems of mental health are not so clear, or so well known, and therefore present an appropriate field for such a pioneering group as the White House Conferences have always shown themselves to be.

Finding the Facts

The National Committee planning for the Conference has appointed a Technical Committee on Fact-Finding to review the situation. A fact-finding staff, working under the direction of Helen L. Witmer, is re-

sponsible for bringing together and integrating whatever is known about personality development today, looking for answers to a great many questions that will have to come from many different kinds of specialists.

In the first place, what is a healthy personality? What kind of personality do we want our children to have? Questions of this type are obviously too broad for any one specialist to answer. But in forming our own answers, we can get much help from the anthropologists. What is the relation between personality and culture? What kinds of character are admired, or what kinds make for happiness, in what situations? What kind of family organization, or what kind of child-rearing practices, produces what kind of individual?

Other questions must be taken to the psychologists. What ages are most important in character formation and what types of experience? How much of a child's character is due to parental attitudes? Can the schools, or any outside agency, help a child to make a good adjustment to a bad home? What kind of mistakes do well-meaning parents frequently make? The questions of what to do about mistakes after they have been made must, of course, go to the specialists in mental health.

There are questions that must be answered by the specialists in physical medicine. What influence does the mother's physical and mental health have on the character, or nervous system, of her unborn baby? How does nutrition, glandular development, a special disease, or a special handicap affect the child's attitude toward himself and his world? Do certain conditions call for special treatment, over and above what is necessary for the child's physical recovery?

Still other questions must be put to the sociologists. What is the effect of poverty on personality develop-

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ment? What is the effect of above-average wealth? Is physical hardship, or over-protection, always harmful? If not, at what point do they become harmful? How much of what appears to be the effect of poverty or wealth is actually due to community attitudes?

The questions that must be put to the social-psychologist are endless. What effect have national, or local, standards of excellence on character development? How do these standards differ among the various geographic, ethnic, and economic groups that make up our Nation? How do prejudice, discrimination, and segregation affect the children toward whom they are directed? How do these attitudes affect the children who hold them?

There are relatively few branches of study that may not have something to contribute to this problem. The family is basic and strategic. Religion and the church have their vital role to play. The schools, which are usually the child's first contact with the larger community, are obviously important. But there are also the courts, social services, health services, recreation groups and clubs, and employment services.

The factors that contribute to a child's personality undoubtedly lie in his physical condition, the personal

atmosphere of his home, his relation to the community, the type of community he finds himself in. All these aspects of the problem must be understood before we can plan for healthy personality development. The fact-finding staff has the job of bringing together as much of this information as possible so that we may see where we stand.

Planning for Action

When all the facts are in, the most important thing brought to light will probably be the gaps—the unanswered questions—that will show us where further study should be made. But there will also be information on improved procedures that could be put into practice at once. To direct such research or organize such practice is beyond the power of any one committee or organization. What is needed is a Nation-wide, cooperative effort involving many groups and countless individuals. It is expected that the Conference will stimulate this type of work, which will be carried on by local organizations throughout the whole decade of the 1950's.

At the request of President Truman, the Governors of all States and Territories have appointed White House Conference committees. These groups, in turn, are stimulating local

discussion, inquiry, and activity throughout the country. Such committees have been at work for some time in every State and Territory, and an Advisory Council on State and Local Action is an integral part of the Conference structure.

In addition, several hundred national organizations devoted to the interests and welfare of children are setting up discussion groups, evaluating their programs in the light of the Conference theme, and initiating projects and studies closely related to it. Young people are at work on all aspects of Conference activity and are coordinating their interests and contributions through an Advisory Council on Youth Participation. There are also 37 Federal offices that are making studies and generally contributing their resources of technical skills and experience to the Conference activities.

When the Conference meets in December the findings of all these groups will be brought together. In the light of all the information before them, the several thousand participants will formulate principles, draw up recommendations, and suggest lines of post-Conference action. And it is hoped that these same groups will carry the recommendations back to their local areas and assist in putting them into practice.

Notes and Brief Reports

Size of Firms Covered by Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1945-48

The majority of the workers covered by old-age and survivors insurance are employed by large firms of 100 or more employees. From 1945 to 1948,¹ however, there was a shift toward firms of smaller size, together with a slight decline in the relative importance of the larger firms as measured by the number of employees and average wages paid. During this period the number of employing organizations increased at a faster rate than the number of covered employees.

¹ All data in this discussion pertain to the first quarter of the year.

For the pay period ending nearest the middle of March 1948, about 2.6 million employing organizations² reported the employment of an estimated 35.8 million workers in jobs covered by old-age and survivors insurance (table 1). As compared with the number for the 1945 mid-March pay period, the number of firms had increased by about 29 percent.³ The number of employees had increased by 3,002,000, or 9.2 percent. In the 1 year from 1947 to 1948 the number of

² The terms "employing organization," "employer," "firm," and "concern," are used interchangeably in this discussion; they refer to the legal entity filing the tax report.

³ Excludes employers with covered workers at some time during the first calendar quarter but with no employees in the pay period nearest March 15.

firms went up 4.2 percent, and the number of employees increased 2.1 percent.

The postwar shift in the composition of American industry toward firms of smaller size is illustrated by the marked increase—580,000, or 30 percent—from 1945 to 1948 in the number of firms with fewer than 50 employees. For firms of all sizes the increase amounted to 589,000.

Firms with 8-19 employees experienced the greatest percentage increase in number of firms—39 percent—although firms with 1-3 employees had the greatest numerical increase—314,000.

Because these data⁴ on size of concerns reflect the number of persons

⁴ Data like those in table 1, classified by industry, State, and county of the employing organization, are tabulated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

working for an entire employing organization in the mid-March pay period, there are many instances in which the reported number of workers represents employees in more than one plant or place of business. A large business organization comprised of several separately incorporated entities, however, is represented here as several employers, although it is ordinarily regarded as a single employer.

In each of the years 1945-48, better than nine-tenths of all employers had fewer than 20 employees, but only one-fifth to one-fourth of all workers in the mid-March pay period of each year were in the employ of these concerns. By contrast, the approximately 1.3 percent of the employing organizations with 100 or more employees accounted for 63 percent of the workers in 1945 and 57 percent in 1948. Better than 1 in every 3 workers were employed in the relatively few firms with 1,000 or more employees.

The postwar readjustments in industry brought about a marked decline in the concentration of workers in the largest firms of 10,000 or more employees. In 1945 these largest firms accounted for 20 percent of the employees. This proportion dropped to 13 percent in 1946; in 1948 it was 15 percent. Some of these firms had operated large war plants in which production was curtailed or discontinued at the end of the war, or in which reconversion was not attempted by the same management.

By contrast, firms with 1,000-9,999 employees, which also accounted for 20 percent of all covered employees in 1945, experienced no such marked decline in 1946 and in 1948 accounted for 19 percent of the workers in covered employment. With respect to the group of firms with 50-999 employees, there was practically no change from 1945 to 1948 in the proportion of workers employed, although there was some decline in the proportion these firms made up of all firms.

Exhibiting a trend contrary to that of the largest firms, the firms with fewer than 50 employees experienced a sharp increase in the number of employees in 1946. Firms of this size accounted for 30 percent of the employees in 1945, 36 percent in 1946, 35 percent in 1947, and 36 percent in 1948. Among these smaller firms,

Table 1.—Estimated number and percentage distribution of employers, wage items, pay-period employment, and amount of taxable wages by size of concern, first calendar quarter 1945-48

[Data based on tabulations of almost 100 percent of the quarterly employer tax reports, adjusted to include employers who reported too late for inclusion in the tabulations; the number of employees in the mid-March pay period estimated for the employing organizations that failed to report such information. Estimates corrected to Apr. 15, 1950]

Item	Number of employees in concern ¹									
	Total	0 ²	1-3	4-7	8-19	20-49	50-99	100-499	500-999	1,000-9,999 and over
Number or amount										
Employers (in thousands): ³										
1945.....	2,001.0	23.3	1,174.3	404.0	233.4	100.5	34.0	25.6	3.2	2.6
1946.....	2,280.0	29.2	1,288.0	482.1	303.3	115.9	38.1	27.7	3.1	2.5
1947.....	2,486.7	40.4	1,415.7	519.6	314.5	121.6	39.6	28.9	3.3	2.8
1948.....	2,590.0	42.4	1,488.5	537.2	325.0	122.3	39.3	29.0	3.3	2.7
Employees (in thousands): ⁴										
1945.....	32,803	0	1,940	2,078	2,759	3,018	2,322	5,269	2,333	6,554
1946.....	32,453	0	2,194	2,807	3,496	3,453	2,611	5,581	2,157	6,153
1947.....	35,057	0	2,352	2,650	3,704	3,599	2,670	5,782	2,269	6,794
1948.....	35,805	0	2,497	2,739	3,532	3,662	2,660	5,770	2,281	6,812
Taxable wages (in millions): ⁵										
1945.....	\$17,938	\$23	\$662	\$793	\$1,148	\$1,408	\$1,105	\$2,740	\$1,242	\$4,043
1946.....	16,840	18	779	1,010	1,614	1,800	1,386	2,992	1,190	3,570
1947.....	20,805	28	950	1,193	1,917	2,086	1,585	3,542	1,437	4,534
1948.....	23,080	35	1,059	1,310	2,112	2,289	1,728	3,547	1,567	4,975
Wage items (in thousands): ⁶										
1945.....	43,033	98	2,485	2,776	3,527	4,217	3,196	7,124	2,908	8,330
1946.....	43,579	88	2,777	3,349	4,899	5,038	3,655	7,602	2,850	7,903
1947.....	45,333	150	2,996	3,490	5,144	5,026	3,644	7,629	2,892	8,289
1948.....	45,534	155	3,165	3,617	5,148	5,150	3,649	7,436	2,817	8,098
Percentage distribution										
Employers: ³										
1945.....	100.0	1.2	58.7	20.2	11.7	5.0	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.1
1946.....	100.0	1.3	56.5	21.1	12.9	5.1	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.1
1947.....	100.0	1.6	56.9	20.9	12.7	4.9	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.1
1948.....	100.0	1.6	57.5	20.7	12.6	4.7	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1
Employees: ⁴										
1945.....	100.0	0	5.9	6.3	8.4	9.2	7.1	16.1	6.8	20.0
1946.....	100.0	0	6.8	7.7	10.5	10.7	8.0	17.2	6.6	18.1
1947.....	100.0	0	6.8	7.6	10.6	10.3	7.6	16.5	6.5	19.4
1948.....	100.0	0	7.0	7.6	10.7	10.2	7.5	16.1	6.4	19.0
Taxable wages: ⁵										
1945.....	100.0	0.1	3.7	4.4	6.4	7.8	6.5	15.3	6.9	22.5
1946.....	100.0	0.1	4.6	6.0	9.6	10.8	8.2	17.8	7.1	21.2
1947.....	100.0	0.1	4.6	5.7	9.2	10.0	7.7	17.0	6.9	21.8
1948.....	100.0	0.2	4.6	5.7	9.2	9.9	7.5	16.7	6.9	21.6
Wage items: ⁶										
1945.....	100.0	0.2	5.8	6.5	8.9	9.8	7.4	16.6	6.8	19.4
1946.....	100.0	0.2	6.4	7.7	11.2	11.6	8.5	17.4	6.5	18.1
1947.....	100.0	0.3	6.6	7.7	11.3	11.1	8.0	16.8	6.4	18.3
1948.....	100.0	0.3	7.0	7.9	11.3	11.3	8.0	16.3	6.2	17.8

¹ Number employed during the mid-March pay period.

² Reporting units with "0" employees had no employees in the mid-March pay period but had at least 1 employee at some other time during the January-March quarter.

³ An employer represents a legal entity, such as a corporation, partnership, or single ownership, that filed a single tax return for the entire concern. Only employers paying taxable wages for employments during the quarter are included. The estimated total number of employers differs slightly from previously released estimates based on a different source.

⁴ Persons employed during the mid-March pay period.

⁵ Wages paid for covered employment during first calendar quarter; excludes wages in excess of \$3,000 paid by any 1 employer to any 1 worker.

⁶ A wage item represents a single report of taxable wages as indicated on the individual employer tax return. Because the same worker may have been employed by more than 1 concern in a quarter and thus may have been reported more than once, these figures do not represent an unduplicated count of workers during the quarter.

⁷ Less than 0.05 percent.

those with 8-19 employees experienced the greatest percentage increase in number of employees from 1945 to 1948, although firms with 1-3 employees had the greatest numerical increase in employees.

Firms with fewer than 10,000 employees had an increase in employment in each year from 1946 to 1948.

But firms with 10,000 or more employees, which experienced a 36-percent drop in employment in 1946, had not regained their 1945 levels of employment by 1947 or by 1948; in 1948, these largest firms employed 1.1 million (17 percent) fewer employees than in 1945.

The total of \$23 billion in taxable

Table 2.—Estimated average taxable wage¹ per wage item² by size of concern, first calendar quarter 1945-48

[Data based on tabulations of almost 100 percent of the quarterly employer tax reports, adjusted to include employer reports received too late for inclusion in the tabulation; the number of employees in the mid-March pay period estimated for the employing organizations that failed to report such information. Estimates corrected to Apr. 15, 1950]

Number of employees ³	1945	1946		1947		1948		
		Average	Percentage change from 1945	Average	Percentage change from 1946	Average	Percentage change from 1947	Percentage change from 1945
Total.....	\$417	\$386	-7.4	\$459	+18.9	\$507	+10.5	+21.6
0.....	294	206	-12.0	179	-13.1	226	+26.3	-3.4
1-3.....	266	280	+5.3	317	+13.2	335	+5.7	+25.9
4-7.....	285	302	+6.0	342	+13.2	362	+5.8	+27.0
8-19.....	300	329	+9.7	373	+13.4	410	+9.9	+36.7
20-49.....	334	357	+6.9	415	+16.2	444	+7.0	+32.9
50-99.....	365	376	+3.0	438	+16.5	474	+8.2	+29.9
100-499.....	385	394	+2.3	464	+17.8	517	+11.4	+34.3
500-999.....	427	417	-2.3	497	+19.2	563	+13.3	+31.9
1,000-9,999.....	485	452	-6.8	547	+21.0	614	+12.2	+26.6
10,000 and over.....	584	461	-21.1	581	+26.0	657	+13.1	+12.5

¹ Wages paid for covered employment during first calendar quarter; excludes wages in excess of \$3,000 paid by any 1 employer to any 1 worker.

² A wage item represents a single report of taxable

wages as indicated on the individual employer tax return.

³ Number employed during the mid-March pay period.

wages reported for the first calendar quarter of 1948 was about 11 percent greater than the amount reported for the corresponding period of 1947 and 29 percent greater than the amount reported for the corresponding period of 1945.

The average taxable wage per wage item² increased from \$417 in 1945 to \$459 in 1947 and \$507 in 1948 (table 2). While firms of all sizes participated in this increase, the larger firms—those with 500 or more employees—showed the greatest increase from 1947 to 1948. During the 3 years

² A wage item is a statement of the taxable earnings of a worker in covered employment during a calendar quarter as reported by an employer on the employer tax returns.

1945-48 the percentage increase in average taxable wage per wage item varied from 13 percent for firms with 10,000 or more employees to 37 percent for firms that had 8-19 employees.

In each of the years 1945-1948, the average taxable wage per wage item increased with the size of the firm as measured by the number of employees in the pay period nearest March 15 (table 2). For the first quarter of 1948 the average ranged from \$331 for concerns that had from 1-3 employees in this pay period to \$657 for concerns with 10,000 or more employees.

The average taxable wage per wage item represents the average of all the

individual wage items reported for all workers who had any covered employment during the January-March quarter. Included in the computation are not only the wage items reported for the workers who were in covered employment during the mid-March pay period but also those reported for workers who had covered employment at some other time during the calendar quarter but not during the mid-March pay period. Furthermore, the average amount of taxable wages per wage item is smaller than the average taxable wage per worker during the quarter because some workers changed their covered employer during the quarter and therefore had taxable wages reported for them by more than one employer.

The smaller labor turn-over that is often characteristic of large employers was probably responsible for only a part of the increase of average taxable wages per wage item as size of firm increased. Other factors that may have accounted for this variation were the differences in wage rates and types of labor employed. Furthermore, because of the high rate of investment per worker in many of the largest firms for research, machinery, and plant, the productivity of workers in these firms is likely to be of a high order; this high productivity, combined with strong unionization, is likely to result in high wage rates. In addition, most of the larger firms were engaged in the manufacturing industries that are characterized by more continuous operations than the nonmanufacturing firms.

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

(Continued from page 6)

the conditions attached to the grants. And the participation of Federal officials in this process will then not be regarded as interference in a State's operations.

It is of vital importance that some of these matters be better understood in order that the grant-in-aid may serve its purpose. The grant-in-aid is the only device that will enable us, as a Nation, to achieve certain national objectives, especially those relating to the welfare of the individual citizen, without taking away from the States some of their most impor-

tant and most cherished functions. It is true, grants do involve a certain amount of supervision or control, but the alternative course in most cases is far less attractive. The only alternatives in many States are either an altogether inadequate service and exorbitant State taxes on the one hand, or direct operation by the National Government on the other. Neither is satisfactory in our democratic, Federal system of government. The Council of State Governments in its report on grants-in-aid examines this question in some detail and concludes:

"There can be no disputing the fact that grants lead to various forms of

control. However, it has been demonstrated that abolishing of grants-in-aid would not necessarily bring about any reversal in the trend toward centralization. On the contrary, a number of grant programs have served to halt a swing in that direction."

That is to say, the demands made upon government have brought about a trend toward centralization. The grant-in-aid, far from promoting that trend, has halted it, in a measure, by enabling State and local governments to serve more adequately. And, as to the effect of the whole grant-in-aid approach, the Council of State Governments further concludes:

"Grants-in-aid to which administrative supervision is an inevitable hand-maiden, are frequently criticized on the grounds that they are an insidious method by which the central government frustrates local democracy. Analysis quickly reveals, however, that State aid is an important instrument for the preservation of strong local government.

"Financial aid gives localities the means to maintain activities demanded of them. In the absence of aid, localities would have to follow one or more undesirable courses of action. For one thing, localities might be forced to leave important services without sufficient support: this would inevitably damage their

prestige and popular support. A second unfortunate consequence might force localities to widen their revenue systems to include taxes obviously ill suited for local collection: this would result in great inequities and an economically unsound tax structure. A third unwholesome course might lead State governments to assume functions which could be administered more effectively on the local level.

"State assistance to localities avoids each of these contingencies. It provides minimum standards of service, utilizes the most effective tax base, and prevents the wholesale transfer of local functions to the State level. Thus, State aid increases, rather than decreases, the activities

and the strength of local governments."

If in this statement "State" is put in place of "local," and "Federal" in place of "State," the conclusions summarize very well the argument presented here. The grant-in-aid, properly conceived, properly organized and used, is probably the best device for enabling our present form of government to function effectively in the face of the demands that are being made upon it. If we will, we can make the grant, not the enemy, but the most important bulwark of State and local government in our complex modern world.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS.

Federal Credit Unions: Report of Operations for the Year 1949. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 37 pp. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Social Welfare Administration in the United States of America. Washington: The Bureau, 1950. 57 pp. Processed.

Traces the historical development of social welfare programs in the United States and describes the programs administered by Federal, State, and local governments as well as by voluntary organizations. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Welfare State and the

*Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. The inclusion of prices of publications in this list is intended as a service to the reader, but orders must be directed to publishers or booksellers and not to the Social Security Administration or the Federal Security Agency. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

State of Human Welfare: A Study by the Committee on Economic Policy. Washington: The Chamber, 1950. 60 pp. 50 cents.

COMMONS, JOHN R.

The Economics of Collective Action. New York: Macmillan Co., 1950. 414 pp. \$4.50.

The author explains, in simple terms, the basic ideas that he developed during a lifetime of research in and study and teaching of the broad subject of economics. Includes a biographical sketch by Selig Perlman, an introduction and supplemental essay by Kenneth H. Parsons, and a bibliography.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Reorganizing State Government: A Report on Administrative Management in the States and a Review of Recent Trends in Reorganization. Chicago: The Council, 1950. 153 pp. \$2.

GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Report . . . for the Period 17th November 1944 to 4th July 1949. (Cmd. 7955.) London: H. M. Stationery Office, May 1950. 120 pp. 3s.6d.

Describes the work of the Ministry from its creation in 1944.

"How Social Security is Working in Britain." *Labor and Industry in Britain*, New York, Vol. 8, Sept. 1950, pp. 109-115. Free.

Discusses contributions and benefits under Great Britain's social security program.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York State, 1950. (Publication No. B-34.) New York: The Department, May 1950. 51 pp. Processed.

U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

The Displaced Persons Analytical Bibliography. (H. Rept. 1687, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 82 pp.

WALLACE, ELISABETH.

"The Origin of the Social Welfare State in Canada, 1867-1900." *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Toronto, Vol. 16, Aug. 1950, pp. 383-393. \$1.

Retirement and Old Age

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Changing Concepts and Trends in Pension Planning, With a Paper on Insurance Costs and Coverages. (General Management Series No. 148.) New York: The Association, 1950. 27 pp. 50 cents. Papers presented at a panel session.

BAROODY, WILLIAM J.

"Old-Age Insurance—1950 Version." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 7, Aug.-Sept. 1950, pp. 8-18. 25 cents.

The new amendments to the Social Security Act.

CHANDLER, ALBERT R.

"Attitudes of Superior Groups Towards Retirement and Old Age." *Journal of*

Gerontology, Baltimore, Vol. 5, July 1950, pp. 254-261. \$2.

GARVY, GEORGE. "The Effect of Private Pension Plans on Personal Savings." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., Vol. 32, Aug. 1950, pp. 223-226. \$6 a year.

Concludes that the spread of private pension plans will result in an increase in personal savings.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY. CENTER FOR CONTINUATION STUDY. *Continuation Course in Care of the Aged in Institutional Homes*, March 13, 14, and 15, 1950. Minneapolis: The University, 1950. 52 pp. Processed.

"More on Pensions." *Conference Board Management Record*, New York, Vol. 12, June 1950, pp. 217-225.

Includes Analysis of New Pension Plans, by F. Beatrice Brower and Arax Simsarian; Negotiating One Plan with Fourteen Unions, by James J. Bambrick, Jr., and Harold Stieglitz; Prospects for New Pension Plans: 1950, by F. Beatrice Brower; and Financiers vs. Actuaries.

"Parliamentary Committee Reports on Old Age Security." *Labour Gazette*, Ottawa, Vol. 50, Aug. 1950, pp. 1142-1147. 10 cents.

A summary of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Old Age Security, which was presented to Parliament on June 28. Considers three possible systems—old-age assistance, an insurance system, and a universal pay-as-you-go system.

Planning the Older Years. Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts, editors. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1950. 248 pp. \$2.50.

Includes Living Arrangements to Meet the Needs of Older People, by Ollie A. Randall; Current Housing Developments for Older People, by Coleman Woodbury; Recreational Needs and Problems of Older People, by Helen Graves Laue; A Recreational-Educational Experiment, by Woodrow Hunter, Dorothy Coons, and Clark Tibbitts; Public Attitudes Toward Various Activities of Older People, by Robert J. Havighurst; An Experiment in the Restoration and Preservation of Personality in the Aged, by Wilma Donahue; The Social and Economic Problems of Employment of Older Workers, by Ewan Clague; and Labor's Stake in Employment and Retirement, by Harry Becker.

RANDALL, OLLIE. "Current Trends in

Work With the Aged in the Non-Jewish Community." *Jewish Social Service Quarterly*, New York, Vol. 26, June 1950, pp. 471-477. \$1.50.

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ZEMAN, FREDERIC D. "The Medical Organization of the Modern Home for the Aged." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 5, July 1950, pp. 262-265. \$2.

Surveys the medical organization of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in New York City.

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HAMILTON, KENNETH W. *Counseling the Handicapped in the Rehabilitation Process*. New York: The Roland Press Company, 1950. 296 pp. \$3.50.

Includes an analysis of available information on the experience of handicapped workers in industry.

HANSEL, EVA V.B. *Trends in Part Time Employment of College Trained Women*. New York: The Women's Press, 1949. 63 pp. 75 cents.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Action Against Unemployment*. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 20.) Geneva: The Office, 1950. 260 pp. \$1.50.

Considers the main causes and types of unemployment since the war and analyzes the underlying economic factors in Belgium, German Bizon, Italy, and the United States. Discusses in detail the measures that are now being taken, as well as others that have been proposed, to prevent and reduce unemployment.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Tables of Working Life: Length of Working Life for Men*. (Bulletin No. 1001.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Aug. 1950. 74 pp. 40 cents. Processed.

"The first of a series of studies, planned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the length and pattern of working life of men and women in the United States, and of related problems of employment opportunities for older workers."

Public Welfare and Relief

KIRKHAM, ELMOINE W. "Processing Public Assistance Payments in Utah." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 8, Aug.-Sept. 1950, pp. 152-154. 50 cents.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE. *The Home Relief Story: A Survey of Postwar Dependency in Upstate New York and the Needy Persons Served by the Home Relief Program*. Albany: The Department, 1950. 12 pp. Processed.

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Outlines the development of the Ohio programs.

SHANAS, ETHEL. "The Personal Adjustment of Recipients of Old Age Assistance." *Journal of Gerontology*, Baltimore, Vol. 5, July 1950, pp. 249-253. \$2.

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SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUIS COUNTY. RESEARCH BUREAU. *Welfare Trends Over Ten Years in Greater St. Louis, 1938 to 1948*. St. Louis: The Council, 1950. 58 pp. \$1.

Analyzes trends in expenditures for health, welfare, and recreation services.

Maternal and Child Welfare

CARR, LOWELL JUILLIARD. *Delinquency Control*. (Rev. ed.) New York: Harper & Brothers, 1950. 591 pp. \$4.50.

Analyzes the problem of juvenile delinquency and outlines procedures for dealing with it through "the resources of scientific research, skilled technology, social action and social organization."

CROSIER, EILENE F. *Fee Charging for Adoption Service*. New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., Nov. 1949. 16 pp. 40 cents.

"A discussion of philosophy and practice based on a study of current practices among member agencies of the Child Welfare League of America."

McNICKLE, ROMA K. "Teen-Age Law-breakers." *Editorial Research Reports*, Washington, Vol. 2, Sept. 8, 1950. Entire issue.

Considers the treatment of juvenile delinquents both in courts and in institutions.

SWEDEN. SOCIALSTYRELSEN (The Royal Social Board). *Swedish Family Welfare Services*. Stock-

(Continued on page 22)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–50

[In thousands; data corrected to Oct. 6, 1950]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs						
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits				Temporary disability benefits ²		State laws ³	Service-men's Readjustment Act ⁴	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁵	Readjustment allowances to self-employed veterans ⁶			
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ⁷	Veterans Administration	Monthly		Lump-sum ⁸		State laws ⁹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁰							
						Social Security Act ¹¹	Railroad Retirement Act ¹²	Civil Service Commission ¹³	Veterans Administration ¹⁴							Social Security Act	Other ¹⁵	
Number of beneficiaries																		
1949																		
August		1,617.4	236.6	145.2	2,324.8	996.2	123.6	10.3	963.2	17.9	11.1	30.0	37.5	1,951.7	218.3	127.3	48.2	
September		1,638.2	237.6	146.7	2,326.6	1,006.7	124.8	11.0	964.6	16.7	10.5	28.6	36.0	1,738.0	96.2	128.6	5.8	
October		1,658.3	239.1	148.0	2,333.1	1,015.5	125.8	11.7	967.2	15.4	11.2	28.8	35.3	1,527.1	64.2	180.3	3.7	
November		1,685.3	240.1	149.4	2,336.8	1,025.0	127.0	12.2	969.0	16.2	10.2	27.7	35.2	1,096.0	60.4	219.1	2.7	
December		1,708.5	241.6	151.1	2,343.0	1,034.3	128.4	12.8	970.7	15.7	10.6	28.2	36.0	1,892.0	62.8	166.0	2.3	
1950																		
January		1,738.0	242.5	152.7	2,344.9	1,043.8	129.5	13.4	973.2	16.4	10.9	30.2	39.7	2,077.6	65.3	170.5	2.0	
February		1,770.1	243.5	153.5	2,347.5	1,054.7	130.6	14.0	978.4	17.1	9.8	29.0	30.4	2,027.8	64.3	160.3	2.0	
March		1,795.1	245.7	157.0	2,352.3	1,066.4	132.1	14.9	977.2	20.7	11.8	32.1	31.4	2,097.6	61.4	164.6	2.2	
April		1,813.3	247.3	155.4	2,358.5	1,075.4	133.4	15.5	981.0	17.2	12.0	30.5	27.7	1,559.4	48.7	91.2	2.1	
May		1,827.2	249.1	157.0	2,362.9	1,084.4	135.1	16.3	982.9	18.5	12.7	34.5	28.3	1,567.2	36.2	66.9	2.1	
June		1,839.3	250.7	158.2	2,368.2	1,091.1	136.6	17.1	991.2	18.0	11.5	32.8	26.6	1,388.4	28.9	45.9	2.0	
July		1,852.9	251.6	158.8	2,343.1	1,093.2	137.6	17.5	995.1	16.0	10.1	31.3	25.5	1,158.2	26.9	45.8	1.7	
August		1,867.1	252.6	160.4	2,347.6	1,100.0	138.5	18.5	998.2	16.2	11.5	30.1	33.5	982.8	21.3	44.7	1.4	
Amount of benefits ¹⁶																		
1940																		
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,148	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267				\$518,700		\$15,961		
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	13,943				344,321		14,537		
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342				344,084		6,268		
1943	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857			79,643		917		
1944	1,119,686	119,009	129,707	78,081	456,279	76,942	1,765	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035			62,385	\$4,113	582	\$102	
1945	2,067,434	157,391	137,140	85,742	697,830	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,136	23,431	4,669			445,866	114,955	2,359	11,675	
1946	5,151,594	230,285	149,188	96,418	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761			1,094,850	1,401,294	39,917	252,424	
1947	4,702,642	299,830	177,053	108,691	1,676,029	183,109	19,283	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,025	\$11,366		776,164	772,368	39,401	198,174	
1948	4,512,075	366,887	208,642	134,886	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	426,569	28,599	83,598	
1949	5,695,965	454,483	240,893	161,426	1,692,215	201,369	39,257	477,406	33,158	31,771	58,498	30,103	1,737,279	386,635	103,596	43,559		
1949																		
August		493,469	36,898	19,641	13,756	141,983	16,138	3,120	402	40,767	2,944	2,602	3,074	3,364	170,629	24,135	9,107	4,909
September		454,638	37,441	19,720	15,759	138,180	16,334	3,152	430	39,606	2,754	2,570	2,786	3,217	154,067	8,775	8,983	864
October		440,135	37,954	19,838	13,856	141,459	16,497	3,182	470	39,761	2,539	2,725	2,719	3,284	135,707	5,462	14,298	384
November		460,196	38,644	19,913	13,990	141,535	16,675	3,215	469	39,924	2,670	2,413	2,717	3,462	152,179	5,291	16,839	260
December		479,505	39,224	20,034	13,874	145,363	16,850	3,282	488	40,407	2,610	2,767	2,776	3,372	170,573	5,474	12,225	216
1950																		
January		504,927	39,967	20,095	14,540	152,801	17,037	3,278	508	40,794	2,739	2,642	2,856	3,454	186,383	5,763	11,876	174
February		478,418	40,829	20,179	14,238	148,283	17,246	3,308	527	40,471	2,846	2,510	2,595	2,490	167,212	5,069	10,450	165
March		505,640	41,488	20,350	13,643	150,025	17,468	3,348	573	41,403	3,436	2,963	3,225	2,874	187,215	5,712	11,637	210
April		446,321	41,992	20,462	14,440	147,235	17,647	3,384	588	40,555	2,862	3,028	2,852	2,459	138,968	3,828	5,822	189
May		445,666	42,371	20,587	14,551	148,663	17,825	3,430	614	41,065	3,080	3,202	3,331	2,625	136,778	3,185	4,153	206
June		423,560	42,712	20,712	14,657	145,908	17,969	3,470	624	41,026	3,016	2,922	3,160	2,387	119,430	2,526	2,848	184
July		396,412	43,090	20,772	14,724	139,891	18,035	3,500	655	40,642	2,675	2,661	2,952	2,131	99,718	2,209	2,690	167
August		390,737	43,466	20,843	15,094	141,510	18,175	3,530	691	41,207	2,704	2,907	3,062	3,038	89,681	1,988	2,697	144

¹ Under the Social Security Act, old-age retirement benefits (primary and wife's benefits and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries), partly estimated. Under the 3 other systems, benefits for age and disability.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; includes payments to Canal Zone construction-period workers administered by the Commission. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁴ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12 month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin, and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁵ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁶ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁷ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁸ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes \$1,896,000 for hospital benefits in California (cumulative, January-August

1950); also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

⁹ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹⁰ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹¹ Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans; from 1 to 2 percent of number and amount shown represents allowances for illness and disability after establishment of unemployment rights. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims.

¹² Number and amount of claims paid under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹³ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1948-50

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1948-49	\$1,690,296	\$553,461	\$563,833	\$988,965	\$222,850	\$9,816
1949-50	2,106,388	662,262	550,172	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
2 months ended:						
August 1948	442,631	290,008	19,539	264,340	14,510	11
August 1949	438,155	357,763	12,385	273,522	18,416	35
August 1950	517,186	63,723	11,366	326,324	15,255	349
1949						
August	380,606	331,998	9,689	163,859	13,827	34
September	7,242	28,517	135,971	6,445	1,024	2,628
October	62,352	32,859	722	107,693	2,322	37
November	336,889	28,886	5,109	155,617	13,662	98
December	8,461	28,963	132,784	9,959	885	4,737
1950						
January	46,788	30,702	948	86,317	19,685	383
February	397,530	29,782	4,571	124,235	141,161	204
March	229,491	30,109	123,100	8,166	9,461	4,899
April	85,857	29,554	3,229	104,439	3,692	363
May	274,447	32,642	5,881	211,946	14,275	197
June	222,345	32,486	125,171	6,068	1,725	5,273
July	200,876	32,326	875	121,218	1,785	222
August	316,310	31,398	10,492	205,106	13,470	127

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund (including Alaska Railroad, Canal Zone, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency retirement and disability funds integrated since July 1949 with principal fund); in recent years Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Sept. 21, 1950.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$29.5 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1949-50 of \$302.5 million from the Federal Government.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under Social Security Administration programs, by specified period, 1949-51

[In thousands]

Item	Fiscal year 1949-50		Fiscal year 1950-51	
	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through August 1949 ²	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through August 1950 ³
Total	\$1,856,547	\$372,280	\$2,078,595	\$363,886
Administrative expenses	49,281	10,550	49,595	11,263
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration	49,179	8,719	49,486	8,700
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	102	16	109	14
Department of the Treasury	(4)	1,815	(4)	2,460
Grants to States	1,080,000	248,844	1,222,000	223,817
Old-age assistance	1,058,000	185,590	1,200,000	159,781
Aid to the blind		5,271		4,581
Aid to dependent children		53,202		54,635
Maternal and child health services	11,000	2,336	11,000	2,309
Services for crippled children	7,500	1,503	7,500	1,482
Child welfare services	3,800	942	3,500	1,059
Benefit payments, old-age and survivors insurance	\$ 727,266	\$ 112,896	\$ 807,000	\$ 128,786

¹ Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

² Includes expenditures from unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

³ Amounts expended by the Treasury in administering title II of the Social Security Act and Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to the general fund of the Treasury.

⁴ Not available because not separated from appropriations for other purposes.

⁵ Actual payments from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁶ Estimated expenditures as shown in 1950-51 budget.

Source: Federal appropriation acts and 1950-51 budget (appropriations); Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury and reports from administrative agencies (expenditures).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 20)

holm: The Board, 1950 (?). 22 pp. Processed.

WILLIAMS, CLIFFORD. "What is the ADC Doing for Indian Families?" *North Dakota Welfare News and Views*, Bismarck, Vol. 6, July 1950, pp. 4-9.

"A study of Indian cases receiving aid to dependent children on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation in North Dakota."

Health and Medical Care

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Operating Under Non-Occupational Disability Laws, With a Paper on Government Regulation of Insur-*

ance. (Insurance Series No. 87.) New York: The Association, 1950. 22 pp.

BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS. *Negotiated Health and Welfare Plans*. Washington: The Bureau, 1950. 230 pp. \$4.50.

Summarizes and compares the provisions of 30 negotiated health and welfare plans and gives the texts of these plans.

COLE, ALTON S. "Health for the Forty-Plus." *Medical Economics*, Rutherford, N. J., Vol. 27, July 1950, pp. 54-57 ff. 25 cents.

Describes a general practitioner's success in preventive care for the middle-aged.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS. *The*

Mental Health Programs of the Forty-Eight States: A Report to the Governor's Conference. Chicago: The Council, 1950. 377 pp. \$4.

A study of State programs for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Discusses history and background, the scope of the problem, legal aspects, organization and administration, finance, plant and equipment, personnel, care and treatment, and activities related to mental health and hospital programs.

DAVIS, IRVING. "What's Ahead for Disability Benefit Laws?" *The Spectator*, Philadelphia, Vol. 158, Aug. 1950, pp. 10-14. \$5 a year.

DAVIS, MICHAEL M. "What Should Hospitals Do About Health Insur-

(Continued on page 24)

Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-50

(In thousands)

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments ²	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ³	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-August 1950.....	\$15,656,997	\$1,517,279	\$3,504,342	\$399,653	\$12,921,823	\$148,162	\$200,296	\$13,270,281
Fiscal year:								
1948-49.....	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	1,263,891	66,870	12,400	11,300,949
1949-50.....	2,109,992	236,775	727,266	55,841	1,414,152	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
2 months ended:								
August 1948.....	445,882	25	93,815	9,938	-20,000	80,039	392,018	10,388,835
August 1949.....	441,759	82	112,596	10,012	-57,000	72,219	382,993	11,628,882
August 1950.....	517,186		128,786	10,731	277,000	148,162	200,296	13,270,281
1949								
August.....	380,696		57,037	4,972		72,219	382,993	11,628,882
September.....	7,242	10,957	57,929	4,485	315,000	79,407	16,590	11,594,666
October.....	62,382	201	58,110	4,449	-30,000	79,515	49,565	11,594,690
November.....	336,889		58,649	4,340		74,536	325,384	11,858,590
December.....	5,461	16,126	59,895	4,360	266,323	83,289	4,639	11,818,922
1950								
January.....	46,788	96,940	60,666	5,900	40,000	79,566	45,520	11,893,063
February.....	397,530		61,990	4,584	130,000	77,454	248,589	12,224,039
March.....	229,491	10,871	63,612	4,585	249,918	84,825	163,466	12,396,205
April.....	85,657		64,045	4,637	130,000	83,831	51,435	12,413,181
May.....	274,447		64,701	4,730	58,000	82,073	200,210	12,618,197
June.....	222,345	121,603	64,774	4,758	206,908	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
July.....	200,876		64,788	4,519	210,000	88,284	81,074	13,024,181
August.....	316,310		63,998	6,212	67,000	148,162	200,296	13,270,281

¹ Beginning July 1940, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as provided under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

² Before July 1948, data represent checks cashed and returned to the Treasury; beginning July 1948, represent checks issued.

³ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent net total of securities redeemed.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 5.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-50

(In thousands)

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ²			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ³	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ⁴
Cumulative, January 1936-August 1950.....	\$7,578,176	\$7,561,264	\$16,913	\$13,968,367	\$1,185,469	\$8,352,851	\$6,800,986	\$886,084	\$110,035	\$604,571	\$777,190
Fiscal year:											
1948-49.....	8,182,417	-160,067	44,085	964,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,282,730	77	20,067	76,978	800,687
1949-50.....	7,437,896	-724,068	23,633	1,098,795	149,046	1,879,000	6,651,571	9,728	18,020	143,904	786,325
2 months ended:											
August 1948.....	8,410,047	91,000	20,648	259,332	71	173,271	7,451,913	8	9	8,098	668,134
August 1949.....	8,124,455	-58,000	44,123	271,070	197	314,355	7,239,642	21	24	18,856	884,813
August 1950.....	7,578,176	147,000	16,913	322,668	42	173,295	6,800,986	284	5	9,424	777,190
1949											
August.....	8,124,455	47,000	44,123	253,581	121	164,030	7,239,642	20	15	11,564	884,813
September.....	7,964,496	-140,067	24,171	13,547	4,080	164,280	7,092,940	206	406	11,673	871,556
October.....	7,852,044	-114,000	25,719	31,110	612	128,405	6,996,257	23	73	15,867	855,787
November.....	7,909,401	37,000	46,077	224,954	194	147,740	7,073,665	59	24	20,133	835,736
December.....	7,748,423	-167,027	52,125	15,712	6,822	171,825	6,924,374	2,842	840	15,370	834,049
1950											
January.....	7,654,661	-80,000	38,363	36,829	64,800	187,667	6,838,337	15	7,977	15,367	816,324
February.....	7,649,133	-21,000	33,835	169,535	132	163,245	6,844,759	122	16	12,088	804,374
March.....	7,453,045	-177,067	34,755	13,678	4,158	202,208	6,660,386	2,798	512	15,025	792,659
April.....	7,342,616	-110,000	34,325	51,449	591	134,775	6,657,652	360	70	8,125	784,964
May.....	7,476,118	137,000	30,828	280,457	117	141,000	6,607,206	119	14	6,184	775,912
June.....	7,437,896	-31,027	23,633	10,473	67,392	123,600	6,651,571	3,164	7,072	6,223	786,325
July.....	7,380,064	-63,000	28,801	35,113	42	89,020	6,597,705	205	5	4,179	782,359
August.....	7,578,176	210,000	16,913	257,556		84,275	6,800,986	76		5,245	777,190

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁴ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund

amounting to \$79,419,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

⁵ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 6.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month, type of benefit and by month, August 1949–August 1950

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Oct. 6, 1950]

Year and month	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1949														
August	2,613,604	\$53,036.1	1,216,963	\$31,450.4	370,293	\$5,065.1	618,067	\$8,100.4	244,420	\$5,072.3	150,937	\$3,170.5	12,924	\$177.4
September	2,644,910	53,775.4	1,232,421	31,909.4	375,103	5,140.9	624,257	8,196.9	248,890	5,169.4	151,191	3,179.5	13,048	179.2
October	2,673,888	54,450.8	1,247,513	32,345.7	379,594	5,210.0	629,705	8,279.3	253,031	5,260.2	150,866	3,174.5	13,179	181.1
November	2,710,279	55,318.9	1,268,050	32,938.5	385,576	5,361.1	634,705	8,355.6	257,228	5,352.1	151,416	3,188.7	13,304	183.0
December	2,742,808	56,074.4	1,285,893	33,437.4	390,583	5,376.3	639,437	8,427.0	261,336	5,441.9	152,121	3,206.8	13,438	185.0
1950														
January	2,781,800	57,034.1	1,308,643	34,105.7	396,750	5,473.4	644,114	8,500.2	265,773	5,539.3	152,987	3,229.0	13,533	186.5
February	2,824,829	58,074.3	1,332,875	34,815.0	404,014	5,587.0	649,758	8,586.0	270,384	5,640.9	154,177	3,257.6	13,621	187.9
March	2,861,536	58,956.6	1,351,985	35,380.8	409,330	5,671.9	655,558	8,673.6	276,050	5,764.9	154,884	3,275.7	13,729	189.7
April	2,888,715	59,638.4	1,365,504	35,807.4	413,456	5,741.3	659,584	8,736.3	280,890	5,871.7	155,432	3,290.2	13,849	191.5
May	2,911,562	60,195.6	1,375,882	36,128.7	416,305	5,791.5	663,610	8,799.1	285,753	5,978.4	155,957	3,304.3	13,965	193.6
June	2,930,357	60,681.5	1,384,823	36,415.8	419,123	5,840.0	665,351	8,828.7	290,307	6,079.8	156,664	3,322.2	14,089	194.9
July	2,946,096	61,124.8	1,394,920	36,734.7	422,448	5,896.3	663,858	8,810.3	293,915	6,159.8	156,792	3,327.6	14,163	196.1
August ²	2,967,055	61,640.7	1,405,592	37,051.6	425,604	5,949.9	666,102	8,845.8	297,999	6,252.0	157,503	3,343.7	14,255	197.6

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

² Partly estimated.

Table 7.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number of families and beneficiaries in receipt of benefits and average monthly benefit in current-payment status by family group, end of June 1950, 1949, and 1948

[Corrected to Sept. 19, 1950]

Family classification of beneficiaries in current-payment status	June 30, 1950			June 30, 1949			June 30, 1948		
	Number of families (in thousands)	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families (in thousands)	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family	Number of families (in thousands)	Number of beneficiaries (in thousands)	Average monthly amount per family
Total	2,051.7	2,930.4		1,768.3	2,554.2		1,476.2	2,162.7	
Retired worker families	1,384.8	1,839.2		1,180.9	1,570.0		908.7	1,289.3	
Worker only	940.0	940.0	\$25.50	799.9	799.9	\$25.00	654.5	654.5	\$24.40
Male	739.7	739.7	26.80	630.8	630.8	26.20	519.4	519.4	25.00
Female	200.3	200.3	20.80	169.1	169.1	20.40	135.1	135.1	20.00
Worker and wife	418.8	837.6	41.90	359.6	719.2	40.90	296.5	593.0	40.00
Worker and 1 child	17.0	34.0	41.40	13.7	27.4	39.90	11.6	23.2	38.80
Worker and 2 or more children	8.7	26.7	51.40	7.5	22.9	49.40	5.9	18.0	48.20
Worker, wife, and 1 or more children	0.3	0.9	57.30	0.2	0.6	54.70	0.2	0.6	53.40
Survivor families	666.9	1,091.2		587.4	984.2		507.5	873.4	
Aged widow only	290.2	290.2	20.90	236.3	236.3	20.70	188.6	188.6	20.50
Widowed mother only ¹	3.3	3.3	21.40	4.5	4.5	21.00	4.4	4.4	20.80
Widowed mother and 1 child	81.0	162.0	36.70	78.7	157.4	36.30	72.0	144.0	35.70
Widowed mother and 2 children	45.4	136.2	50.70	43.2	129.6	50.10	40.9	122.6	49.40
Widowed mother and 3 or more children	27.1	110.6	54.50	25.4	103.3	53.50	23.5	95.6	52.00
1 child only	110.8	110.8	13.50	101.7	101.7	13.40	89.4	89.4	13.30
2 children	51.2	102.4	26.80	46.0	91.9	26.40	40.6	81.1	25.90
3 children	19.5	58.6	37.70	18.2	54.5	37.30	16.7	50.0	36.70
4 or more children	25.3	103.0	50.10	23.6	96.3	49.10	21.2	86.6	48.10
1 aged parent	12.0	12.0	13.80	10.8	10.8	13.70	9.3	9.3	13.70
2 aged parents	1.1	2.1	26.70	1.0	1.9	26.70	0.9	1.7	26.10

¹ Benefits of child or children were being withheld.

(Continued from page 22)

ance?" *Modern Hospital*, Chicago, Vol. 75, Sept. 1950, pp. 77-79. \$1.
Forecasts that in the near future from 80 to 90 percent of the current incomes of hospitals will come from some form of health insurance.

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Medicine, Boston, Vol. 243, Sept. 7, 1950, pp. 362-368. \$8 a year.

IRVINE, E. D. "The Place of the Health Department in the Care of the Aged." *Medical Officer*, London, Vol. 84, Aug. 12, 1950, pp. 73-75. 1s.

KIRKPATRICK, A. L. "The Extent of the Health Coverage of Insurance Companies." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 7,

Aug.-Sept. 1950, pp. 34-37. 25 cents.

LIVINGSTON, HELEN E. *National Health Insurance*. (Public Affairs Bulletin No. 85.) Washington: The Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, June 1950. 78 pp. Processed. 50 cents.

Presents background data and statements representing points of view on three fundamental issues—

(Continued on page 28)

Table 8.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, August 1950

[Corrected to Sept. 22, 1950]

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemployment covered by con- tinued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment un- der all pro- grams ^{1,2,3}
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ²			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compen- sated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of benefici- aries ⁴	Weeks compen- sated	Average weekly payment	
Total, 52 States.....	623,605	631,812	* 244,000	5,131,001	* 2,296,000	4,520,694	\$89,681,304	982,760	* 4,239,000	* \$20.33	1,119,280
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	9,200	11,215	4,601	80,575	44,266	77,716	1,487,677	16,895	73,534	19.64	17,484
Maine.....	4,357	3,370	1,139	37,319	17,613	33,218	499,915	7,221	30,453	15.34	7,696
Massachusetts.....	17,354	31,893	12,791	279,542	130,124	256,576	5,555,550	55,777	240,707	22.34	57,069
New Hampshire.....	2,296	3,369	1,617	41,315	23,677	39,785	605,368	8,649	36,983	15.66	8,982
Rhode Island.....	2,977	5,984	3,028	63,997	32,217	56,510	1,175,429	12,285	54,396	21.23	13,904
Vermont.....	962	1,068	485	11,165	6,204	10,459	183,330	2,274	9,473	18.21	2,170
New York.....	68,142	142,025	(⁵)	1,178,585	(⁵)	1,050,173	23,339,116	228,298	1,026,152	22.22	243,848
Region II:											
Delaware.....	2,113	924	287	5,296	2,420	5,175	92,182	1,125	4,815	18.30	1,245
New Jersey.....	14,097	20,984	8,197	219,729	105,353	197,443	4,001,799	42,922	185,817	20.82	45,120
Pennsylvania.....	27,109	54,582	19,624	386,075	150,900	348,393	6,938,830	75,738	331,119	20.33	84,479
Region III:											
District of Columbia.....	4,402	1,455	576	16,346	7,545	14,699	263,651	3,195	14,484	17.06	3,614
Maryland.....	7,950	9,574	2,650	74,280	27,679	69,989	1,352,869	15,215	65,099	19.91	16,296
North Carolina.....	20,826	9,522	5,027	100,481	60,901	88,847	1,345,242	10,315	83,771	15.40	10,412
Virginia.....	10,407	5,399	1,871	67,568	29,504	63,953	985,840	13,903	61,095	16.68	14,093
West Virginia.....	2,520	7,441	1,285	78,026	15,446	78,712	1,339,995	17,111	69,833	18.03	17,370
Region IV:											
Kentucky.....	3,721	6,459	1,815	73,343	22,789	62,130	947,266	13,507	60,315	15.35	15,618
Michigan.....	18,205	24,411	6,475	79,681	35,952	63,399	1,413,824	13,782	61,223	22.70	18,618
Ohio.....	33,776	28,199	8,475	202,892	88,175	184,647	3,935,804	40,140	172,066	21.83	41,616
Region V:											
Illinois.....	19,328	48,753	18,762	488,633	222,941	392,240	8,005,668	85,270	321,046	22.46	104,302
Indiana.....	14,805	9,602	3,605	43,015	20,640	35,923	608,861	7,809	33,149	17.59	9,090
Minnesota.....	14,793	3,713	1,526	41,273	20,831	34,712	588,900	7,546	32,304	17.42	8,577
Wisconsin.....	14,673	8,137	3,850	31,714	16,314	23,262	465,074	5,087	21,207	20.00	6,868
Region VI:											
Alabama.....	12,330	9,473	1,650	80,211	21,666	71,324	1,071,028	15,505	67,006	18.31	17,048
Florida.....	12,174	9,610	3,918	90,114	48,740	73,860	1,006,021	16,057	71,757	13.72	19,799
Georgia.....	14,111	6,277	2,606	56,449	31,176	50,497	690,204	10,978	48,690	13.77	12,967
Mississippi.....	10,799	4,419	1,140	35,860	12,048	30,721	427,019	6,678	28,972	14.11	7,933
South Carolina.....	10,154	7,029	2,736	50,446	23,082	46,500	774,299	10,122	44,437	16.96	11,845
Tennessee.....	11,195	8,203	3,305	108,103	52,368	90,020	1,292,136	19,570	86,388	14.62	22,555
Region VII:											
Iowa.....	8,955	6,015	1,100	20,446	8,348	13,797	235,233	2,999	11,745	18.27	4,610
Kansas.....	9,010	2,970	1,008	19,817	7,282	18,193	351,287	3,955	16,580	19.95	4,080
Missouri.....	13,401	10,358	4,169	95,380	44,695	75,180	1,199,303	16,343	71,217	16.44	20,563
Nebraska.....	6,510	1,089	567	6,467	3,950	5,843	98,288	1,270	5,542	17.28	1,353
North Dakota.....	3,019	215	109	1,640	964	1,516	27,694	330	1,354	18.81	349
South Dakota.....	2,822	257	156	1,577	987	1,265	20,236	275	(⁵)	(⁵)	372
Region VIII:											
Arkansas.....	8,582	4,602	1,065	40,511	12,133	28,882	448,185	6,270	27,073	16.16	8,102
Louisiana.....	8,584	10,254	2,318	86,451	25,210	77,414	1,519,194	16,829	71,733	20.19	18,499
New Mexico.....	4,763	979	222	6,946	2,101	6,234	105,969	1,355	6,941	17.22	1,784
Oklahoma.....	16,030	6,150	1,659	47,404	15,718	37,221	672,997	8,092	35,130	18.46	10,276
Texas.....	49,028	9,734	2,938	78,377	27,052	59,990	945,920	15,041	57,042	16.10	17,525
Region IX:											
Colorado.....	7,568	1,629	585	15,906	7,115	14,048	263,737	3,054	13,212	19.12	3,340
Idaho.....	4,837	700	324	6,608	4,364	4,065	78,628	1,001	4,334	17.35	1,373
Montana.....	4,240	677	363	7,358	4,579	5,940	102,213	1,291	5,940	17.21	1,421
Utah.....	5,203	1,396	528	10,473	5,882	9,820	221,380	2,135	8,981	23.21	2,203
Wyoming.....	1,639	454	142	2,413	995	2,533	53,967	551	2,027	23.54	452
Region X:											
Arizona.....	3,326	2,806	793	15,905	5,829	11,534	236,355	2,507	10,037	20.79	3,644
California.....	51,431	76,112	31,627	514,124	256,208	485,188	10,505,011	105,475	447,748	22.32	110,660
Nevada.....	3,087	1,001	403	5,934	2,526	5,537	127,669	1,308	5,221	23.42	1,156
Oregon.....	10,646	4,827	1,999	35,837	20,416	31,782	620,978	6,909	29,725	20.05	7,576
Washington.....	13,150	7,631	3,070	64,522	32,882	55,608	1,062,198	12,089	53,124	19.92	13,446
Territories:											
Alaska.....	1,424	401	166	3,270	1,659	5,908	144,608	1,294	5,715	24.67	(⁵)
Hawaii.....	1,291	1,405	445	12,593	3,893	11,063	225,327	2,542	11,024	19.76	(⁵)
Puerto Rico.....	773										

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Averages shown are not strictly comparable with previous months since, beginning August, averages are based on 5-day workweek.

⁵ Unemployment represented by weeks of unemployment claimed under the State and railroad unemployment insurance programs and the veterans' unemployment allowance program.

⁶ Includes estimate for New York.

⁷ Includes estimate for South Dakota.

⁸ Data not received.

⁹ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 9.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, August 1949–August 1950¹

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance
			Families	Children					Families	Children		
Number of recipients												
Percentage change from previous month												
1949												
August		2,661,257	551,716	1,402,033	90,513	475,000		+0.7	+1.5	+1.5	+0.6	+2.9
September		2,679,906	559,900	1,423,447	91,112	479,000		+7	+1.5	+1.5	+7	+9
October		2,697,721	571,480	1,453,922	91,599	497,000		+7	+2.1	+2.1	+5	+3.8
November		2,715,731	585,411	1,486,404	92,164	543,000		+7	+2.4	+2.2	+6	+0.1
December		2,735,987	599,288	1,520,908	92,747	562,000		+7	+2.4	+2.3	+6	+3.7
1950												
January		2,749,049	610,437	1,550,191	93,109	596,000		+5	+1.8	+1.9	+4	+4.0
February		2,761,507	621,977	1,580,648	93,627	627,000		+5	+1.9	+2.0	+6	+3.1
March		2,760,379	634,676	1,612,478	94,062	652,000		(9)	+2.0	+2.0	+5	+4.0
April		2,768,093	641,875	1,628,882	94,453	605,000		+3	+1.1	+1.0	+4	-7.1
May		2,781,696	650,910	1,651,216	94,958	568,000		+5	+1.4	+1.4	+5	-6.2
June		2,790,068	654,217	1,659,766	95,418	526,000		+3	+5	+5	+5	-7.4
July		2,796,769	653,491	1,657,706	95,857	499,000		+2	-1	-1	+5	-4.9
August		2,805,011	655,583	1,663,489	96,255	480,000		+3	+3	+3	+4	-2.6
Amount of assistance												
Percentage change from previous month												
1949												
August	\$184,114,696	\$116,641,091	\$40,224,594		\$4,108,013	\$23,141,000	+1.7	+1.0	+1.8	+1.0	+3.3	
September	187,608,987	119,156,207	40,958,083		4,200,697	23,294,000	+1.9	+2.2	+1.8	+2.3	+7	
October	189,896,770	119,710,542	41,940,720		4,196,808	24,049,000	+1.2	+5	+2.4	-1	+3.2	
November	195,798,102	120,852,028	43,281,620		4,238,454	27,426,000	+3.1	+1.0	+3.2	+1.0	+14.0	
December	199,578,483	122,458,049	44,457,297		4,276,137	28,387,000	+1.9	+1.3	+2.7	+9	+3.6	
1950												
January	201,058,412	122,786,247	44,785,244		4,300,921	29,186,000	+7	+3	+7	+6	+2.8	
February	203,119,655	122,334,430	45,635,299		4,318,936	30,831,000	+1.0	-4	+1.9	+4	+5.6	
March	205,285,492	121,284,952	46,514,197		4,345,343	33,141,000	+1.1	-9	+1.9	+6	+7.5	
April	201,107,272	120,930,268	46,362,127		4,318,877	29,496,000	-2.0	-3	-3	-6	-11.0	
May	199,239,889	122,474,273	45,954,568		4,364,048	26,444,000	-9	+1.3	-9	+1.0	-10.3	
June	197,011,648	122,350,629	46,034,991		4,394,028	24,232,000	-1.1	-4	+2	+7	-8.4	
July	194,728,114	121,785,828	45,843,067		4,390,279	22,709,000	-1.3	-5	-4	-1	-6.1	
August	195,172,237	122,687,714	45,956,225		4,412,298	22,116,000	+2	+7	+2	+5	-2.6	

¹ Data subject to revision. Excludes programs administered without Federal participation in States administering such programs concurrently with program under the Social Security Act.
² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 10.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1950¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	July 1950 in—		August 1949 in—				Total amount	Average	July 1950 in—		August 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount					Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,805,011	\$122,687,714	\$43.74	+0.3	+0.7	+5.4	+5.2	Mo.	132,327	\$5,809,710	\$43.90	+0.4	+0.5	+5.4	+8.1
Ala.	82,387	1,653,030	20.06	+6	-2	+10.6	-2.2	Mont.	11,799	621,577	52.68	+2	-8	+6.0	+10.5
Alaska	1,608	95,859	59.61	+1	-2	+5.7	+9.8	Nebr.	23,839	1,048,768	43.99	-2	-2	+3	+4.8
Ariz.	13,930	677,117	48.61	+1.8	+1.8	+18.2	+8.0	Nev.	2,688	145,475	54.12	+6	+6	+9.1	+9.2
Ark.	68,186	1,772,940	26.00	+7	+9	+19.8	+25.4	N. H.	7,496	332,567	44.37	+4	+5	+5.0	+7.5
Calif.	269,230	19,043,470	70.73	+3	+4	+5.6	+5.7	N. J.	24,641	1,209,246	49.07	+4	+5	+3.5	+5.0
Colo. ³	50,728	3,686,076	72.66	+3	+11.0	+5.6	+14.5	N. Mex.	10,273	334,815	32.59	+1.4	+1.6	+7.9	+3.6
Conn.	20,077	1,287,735	64.14	+9	+3.7	+14.8	+33.0	N. Y.	120,869	6,294,713	52.08	(9)	+6	+3.3	+2.1
Del.	1,727	49,712	28.79	+4	+7	+11.6	+13.2	N. C.	62,418	1,400,545	22.44	+7	+1.7	+11.7	+16.0
D. C.	2,883	113,219	39.27	+1.2	+1.3	+9.1	+1.7	N. Dak.	8,998	438,111	48.69	+3	+2	+2.1	+7.0
Fla.	69,734	2,432,597	34.88	+3	+4	+5.5	+8.8	Ohio	125,281	5,764,754	46.01	-3	+1	-2	-1.7
Ga.	103,187	2,429,550	23.55	+8	+1.2	+10.5	+25.5	Okl.	100,735	4,579,927	45.47	(9)	+2	+1	-12.7
Hawaii	2,500	82,346	32.94	+8	+2.1	+6.9	+1.3	Oreg.	24,026	1,290,022	53.69	+4	+5	+4.0	+15.4
Idaho	11,373	491,876	43.25	(9)	+1	+5.4	-2.4	Pa.	91,325	3,445,132	37.64	-3	(9)	+3.0	-3.4
Ill.	125,185	5,292,989	42.28	-4	-5	-2.2	-6.3	R. I.	10,436	487,154	46.68	+3	+3	+6.1	+9.3
Ind.	52,421	1,900,393	36.25	+2	+1	+4.3	+7.1	S. C.	42,209	885,629	20.98	+5	+1.8	+10.0	+5.4
Iowa	49,526	2,457,543	49.62	+3	+5	+2.1	+4.6	S. Dak.	12,194	479,238	39.30	+1	+2	+1.7	+4.2
Kans.	39,232	1,964,091	50.06	+3	+2	+4.5	+4.6	Tenn.	66,797	2,080,629	31.15	+9	+7	+8.8	+10.2
Ky.	68,399	1,406,350	20.56	+4	+4	+13.6	+11.6	Tex.	226,208	7,612,390	33.65	+2	+3	+4.2	+2.8
La.	121,039	5,726,294	47.31	+1.0	+1.0	+1.8	+2.3	Utah	10,165	456,233	44.88	+2	+2	+1.1	+6.3
Maine	15,222	678,974	44.60	+6	+8	+8.4	+15.6	Vt.	6,917	246,608	35.65	+4	+5	+8.3	+10.8
Md.	12,188	455,544	37.38	+2	+6	+2.2	+3.3	Va.	19,929	426,397	21.40	+4	-4	+8.9	+13.9
Mass.	101,908	6,679,046	65.48	+6	+6	+8.3	+16.0	Wash.	73,927	4,820,277	65.20	+1	(9)	+5.4	+2.8
Mich.	100,656	4,731,030	47.00	+2	+2	+4.9	+7.4	W. Va.	27,179	734,162	27.01	+1.1	+4	+12.6	+12.1
Minn.	56,028	2,835,824	50.61	+2	+2.0	+1.3	+4.6	Wis.	53,086	2,298,577	43.30	+2	+3	+6.7	+10.7
Miss.	65,292	1,204,743	19.37	-3	(9)	+9.3	+12.6	Wyo.	4,283	236,710	55.27	+8	+7	+5.5	+5.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,519 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to these recipients; such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 11.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, August 1950¹

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	July 1950 in—		August 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	486,000	\$22,116,000	\$45.48	-2.6	-2.6	+2.4	-4.4
Ala.	9,048	106,277	11.75	+7	+3	+30.1	-10.4
Alaska	99	3,292	33.25	-5.7	+4.2	-28.8	-27.3
Ariz.	1,409	48,155	32.78	-1.2	-3.6	+2.1	+9.8
Ark.	2,630	33,798	12.85	+4	+1.2	+2.0	+5.8
Calif.	35,505	1,585,074	44.64	-7.2	-9.3	-7.9	-21.9
Colo.	4,232	162,987	38.51	-3.1	+1.5	+4.6	+7.5
Conn.	4,290	210,342	30.76	-3.3	-22.8	-11.6	-31.1
Del.	1,092	36,265	33.21	-6.3	-5.0	-4.7	-9.3
D. C.	1,660	74,128	43.86	+3.5	+4.1	+18.3	+12.1
Fla.	4,900	73,000					
Ga.	3,280	52,256	15.89	+8	+4.0	+3.4	+2.3
Hawaii	4,153	213,574	51.06	+1	-3	+81.4	+63.7
Idaho	509	16,753	32.91	-8	+7	+4.3	+5.8
Ill.	38,665	1,948,658	50.40	-1.7	+1.8	+4.2	-7.7
Ind.	11,103	285,963	25.76	-7.7	-9.9	-11.8	-14.7
Iowa	3,621	94,252	26.03	-1.0	+3	-9.0	-10.2
Kans.	4,610	177,026	38.40	-1.4	+2.6	-8.6	-22.7
Ky.	3,083	67,970	22.05	+6.3	+7	-6.8	-3.8
La.	28,096	804,259	28.63	+2.4	+2.5	+14.5	-16.1
Maine	3,516	139,368	39.64	-7.1	-8.1	+13.6	+16.5
Md.	5,487	237,160	43.22	+2	+9	+18.7	+18.0
Mass.	22,904	1,169,020	51.04	-1.1	+3	+6.2	+4.7
Mich.	23,999	1,132,173	47.18	-2.7	+6.3	-22.6	-23.9
Minn.	6,067	264,310	43.57	-2.0	+1.8	-5.5	-12.0
Miss.	695	7,812	11.24	-3.6	-2.8	+12.3	+10.9
Mo.	17,065	861,157	50.58	-4	-2	+5.7	+11.1
Mont.	1,204	47,260	39.24	-4.2	-1.5	+1.4	+15.4
Nebr.	1,344	41,624	30.97	-3.6	-9.5	-12.0	-10.3
Nev.	1,340	11,100	32.65	+13.3	+14.4	+3	+29.8
N. H.	1,585	61,226	38.63	-8.4	-7.3	+2.0	+1
N. J.	12,000	680,000					
N. Mex.	1,706	40,233	23.58	+5	-1.0	-5.3	-3.1
N. Y.	85,255	6,036,360	70.80	-3.1	-3.2	+9.9	+6.2
N. C.	4,013	62,115	15.48	+2.5	+6.0	+3.8	+12.3
N. Dak.	712	26,194	36.79	-0.3	-1.8	+5.8	+9.7
Ohio	28,248	1,173,311	41.54	-3.5	-3.3	-8.9	-17.4
Okla.	7,200	109,238					
Ore.	5,070	272,930	53.82	-6.4	-5.7	-8.2	-6.8
Pa.	44,453	2,271,464	51.10	-4.1	-5.6	+8.4	+26.5
R. I.	6,511	376,957	57.90	-1.8	-2.8	+25.1	+26.3
S. C.	5,151	65,103	12.64	+7	+2.4	+4.0	-13.6
S. Dak.	720	18,400	25.56	-1.6	-8	+19.0	+34.1
Tenn.	2,147	28,058	13.07	-1.6	+2.2	+7.8	+13.9
Tex.	4,600	89,000					
Utah	2,325	107,514	46.24	-4.3	-1.6	+10.2	+1.8
Vt.	950	32,000					
Va.	4,809	115,054	23.92	-6	-3.2	+8.5	+14.8
Wash.	12,953	715,858	55.27	-4.7	-4.9	-4.9	-21.6
W. Va.	5,318	119,544	22.48		+1	+40.7	+43.0
Wis.	6,346	302,096	47.60	-6.4	-8.5	-15.1	-10.4
Wyo.	448	20,908	46.80	-2.8	-3.2	+4.9	+7.6

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁴ About 10 percent of this total is estimated.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁷ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹⁰ Includes 4,190 cases and payments of \$156,884 representing supplementation of aid to dependent children payments.

¹¹ Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,489 cases were aided by county commissioners and 5,056 cases under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare. Average per case and percentage changes not computed.

¹² Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.

¹³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1950¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	July 1950 in—		August 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	90,255	\$4,412,296	\$48.84	+0.4	+0.5	+0.3	+7.4
Total, 47 States ³	77,953	3,681,281	47.22	+5	+6	+7.8	+8.9
Ala.	1,503	34,138	22.71	+8	+8	+14.3	+3.2
Ariz.	850	51,434	60.51	+1.9	+1.2	+4.9	+2.0
Ark.	2,004	61,870	30.87	+6	+7	+11.9	+18.5
Calif.	10,531	870,068	82.62	+7	+7	+13.3	+13.4
Colo.	379	21,002	55.41	-8	+6	-2.3	-3.3
Conn.	281	17,834	63.47	+3.7	+6.4	+46.4	+80.9
Del.	190	8,383	44.12	-2.1	-2.1	+11.1	+22.1
D. C.	261	10,713	41.05	0	-1	+6.1	-3.1
Fla.	3,328	127,210	38.22	+3	+4	+6.5	+11.4
Ga.	2,758	77,520	28.11	+1.3	+1.9	+6.9	+14.7
Hawaii	108	4,042	37.43	-2.7	-3.5	(⁴)	(⁴)
Idaho	213	10,020	47.04	-5	+7	+2.4	-7.6
Ill.	4,353	190,356	43.80	-5	-6	-4.0	-6.1
Ind.	1,888	73,929	39.16	-3	+3	+2.2	+6.6
Iowa	1,240	71,111	57.35	+6	+7	+4.2	+12.8
Kans.	692	34,969	50.53	-4	-1.0	-8.5	-10.9
Ky.	2,395	52,648	21.98	+1.9	+2.0	+13.3	+11.9
La.	1,872	80,761	43.14	+1.4	+1.9	+9.9	+11.9
Maine	670	30,361	45.31	+3	+6	+2.4	+8.6
Md.	478	19,578	40.96	0	+6	+2.4	+3.5
Mass.	1,507	100,749	66.85	+3	+7	+9.7	+10.3
Mich.	1,853	94,546	51.02	-5	-5	+8.2	+11.0
Minn.	1,083	60,830	56.17	-2	-8	+1	+1.4
Miss.	2,899	76,647	26.44	+6	+6	+12.3	+14.6
Mo.	2,801	119,040	42.00	+5	+5	+6	+6
Mont.	532	30,571	57.46	+1.7	+1.8	+10.1	+16.7
Nebr.	705	41,275	58.55	-4	-8	+23.9	+42.7
Nev.	53	1,808		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. H.	319	15,407	48.30	-6	-1.1	+9	+6.4
N. J.	762	41,209	54.08	0	(⁴)	+10.0	+10.2
N. Mex.	515	16,006	32.24	+3.6	+4.0	+13.2	-2.9
N. Y.	3,970	230,866	58.02	+9	+1.1	+4.5	+2.3
N. C.	4,235	144,142	34.04	+7	+8	+12.2	+24.1
N. Dak.	115	8,468	47.55	+9	+9	-2.5	-6.9
Ohio	3,872	178,096	45.22	-1	+1	+6.1	+8.2
Okla.	2,099	127,191	47.13	(⁴)	+3	+4	-11.1
Ore.	388	24,574	63.34	+5	+1.8	+1.6	+13.9
Pa.	18,468	617,169	39.90	-8	-8	+6	+6
R. I.	180	8,819	54.55	+3.4	+5.5	+13.2	+19.4
S. C.	1,537	38,975	25.36	+1.4	+2.2	+8.5	-4.5
S. Dak.	220	7,708	35.45	-2.2	-2.2	+4.8	+4.8
Tenn.	2,645	101,133	38.24	+7	+9	+13.2	+18.8
Tex.	6,538	248,882	38.07	+7	+8	+6.4	+5.0
Utah	214	10,432	48.75	+1.9	+9	+4.4	+6.0
Vt.	191	7,306	38.73	-5	-6	+6.7	+4.9
Va.	1,565	46,332	29.61	+4	+9	+10.9	+15.8
Wash.	838	64,156	76.56	+2	-1.1	+13.6	+11.2
W. Va.	1,060	32,845	30.99	+2.0	+2.0	+14.5	+15.3
Wis.	1,408	66,108	46.95	-1	+4	+5.1	+8.0
Wyo.	100	5,281	52.81	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. Data exclude program in Connecticut administered without Federal participation concurrently with program under the Social Security Act. Alaska does not administer aid to the blind. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 602 recipients of aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and 15 in Washington and payments to these recipients for whom Federal funds are not available.

³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. Includes recipients of and payments for aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and Washington.

⁴ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁶ Represents statutory monthly pension of \$40 per recipient; excludes payment for other than a month.

⁷ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1950¹

State	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
	Families	Children	Total amount	Average per family	July 1950 in—			August 1949 in—		
					Number of—		Amount	Number of—		Amount
					Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total.....	655,583	1,663,489	\$45,956,225	\$70.10	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+18.8	+18.6	+14.3
Total, 50 States ¹	655,549	1,663,392	45,954,930	70.10	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+18.8	+18.6	+14.3
Alabama.....	18,117	50,077	538,925	29.75	+1.1	+1.3	+1.0	+30.5	+32.5	+7.3
Alaska.....	642	1,488	35,896	55.91	+3	-6	+6	+36.3	+32.9	+7.9
Arizona.....	4,655	11,479	306,339	75.55	+3.4	+3.2	+3.7	+23.9	+24.1	+7.4
Arkansas.....	17,924	46,466	752,160	41.96	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	+49.1	+50.2	+50.3
California.....	53,693	122,866	5,881,183	109.53	+3.6	+3.5	+3.7	+109.9	+116.3	+102.2
Colorado.....	5,516	15,023	436,292	79.10	+1	+6	-1	+9.8	+9.3	+16.8
Connecticut.....	5,366	12,514	613,106	113.62	+2.5	+2.8	(²)	+45.9	+40.5	+88.7
Delaware.....	701	2,012	50,678	72.29	+9	+1.5	+1.4	+31.3	+28.1	+31.3
District of Columbia.....	2,144	6,518	158,331	73.85	+2.1	+2.5	+3.0	+20.2	+20.9	+10.4
Florida.....	27,819	67,721	1,240,070	44.58	+5	+4	+1.0	+18.7	+18.3	+26.1
Georgia.....	16,191	41,334	757,424	46.78	+3.3	+3.3	+3.4	+34.7	+33.3	+65.4
Hawaii.....	3,946	11,599	351,656	89.12	-2.1	-2.4	-1.7	+61.3	+57.7	+64.0
Idaho.....	2,526	6,304	237,429	93.99	+1	-1	-1	+14.9	+13.0	+12.3
Illinois.....	23,947	61,756	2,187,505	91.35	-1.0	-9	-1.0	-5.9	-4.6	-14.3
Indiana.....	11,577	27,958	799,221	66.44	-2	-2	-2	+21.0	+17.9	+33.6
Iowa.....	5,239	13,412	410,084	78.28	+1	+2	+6	+11.5	+11.7	+38.5
Kansas.....	5,177	13,421	335,809	64.87	-3	-3	+5	+20.5	+1.6	-20.6
Kentucky.....	23,796	60,385	888,517	37.34	+1.2	+1.3	+1.0	+20.5	+21.8	+17.0
Louisiana.....	30,285	78,172	1,479,154	48.84	+2.2	+2.4	+2.2	+15.6	+15.2	-4.1
Maine.....	4,107	10,633	265,862	64.73	+4	+6	+4	+26.3	+21.0	+24.4
Maryland.....	6,411	18,719	494,534	77.14	-2	-7	-8	+15.5	+12.7	+8.6
Massachusetts.....	13,552	32,703	1,516,151	111.88	+5	+6	+3	+13.9	+12.9	+13.9
Michigan.....	27,501	62,925	2,416,940	87.89	-7	-7	-1.0	+8.8	+7.6	+4.6
Minnesota.....	7,017	20,184	721,479	91.13	-6	-1	-1.4	+5.7	+5.7	+13.3
Mississippi.....	13,241	36,737	359,189	27.13	+8	+8	+8	+53.9	+57.1	+57.4
Missouri.....	26,044	64,605	1,364,970	82.41	-8	-9	-9	+7.5	+4.9	+5.2
Montana.....	2,402	6,098	187,737	78.16	+1.1	+1	+6	+14.3	+12.0	+18.3
Nebraska.....	3,662	8,749	300,571	82.08	-2	-4	-6	+8.2	+8.4	+8.1
Nevada.....	84	97	1,255	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire.....	1,653	4,157	150,127	90.82	+7	+1.9	+1.8	+15.8	+15.3	+20.8
New Jersey.....	5,539	13,889	510,010	92.08	0	-5	-1	+8.7	+6.4	+19.1
New Mexico.....	5,234	13,643	256,117	48.93	+1.3	+1.2	+1.2	+4.3	+5.5	-2.1
New York.....	58,287	134,284	5,899,306	101.21	-7	-4	-3	+7.9	+7.7	+2.1
North Carolina.....	15,229	43,727	683,828	43.48	+8	+7	+7	+25.1	+23.3	+30.7
North Dakota.....	1,823	4,964	178,687	98.02	-3	-2	-1.4	+7.0	+7.9	+6.1
Ohio.....	14,772	39,978	902,040	61.06	+6	+8	(²)	+17.1	+16.7	+13.5
Oklahoma.....	22,743	58,004	1,033,755	45.45	-1.0	-9	-7	-5.6	-4.9	-15.6
Oregon.....	3,799	9,438	392,855	103.41	-7	-1.4	-1.4	+19.4	+17.5	+37.0
Pennsylvania.....	50,602	129,854	4,263,828	84.26	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	+3.8	+3.2	-4.6
Rhode Island.....	3,800	8,993	331,035	87.11	-5	-9	-9	+12.6	+8.9	+13.9
South Carolina.....	7,326	20,951	198,968	27.16	-2.9	-2.6	-1.5	-4.0	-3.4	-10.2
South Dakota.....	2,389	5,804	151,888	63.58	+9	+9	+9	+16.7	+15.2	+16.8
Tennessee.....	25,671	68,728	1,239,576	48.29	+1.3	+1.1	+1.0	+29.5	+29.3	+29.9
Texas.....	19,306	54,228	843,866	43.71	+1.2	+1.2	+3.3	+13.9	+14.7	+4.4
Utah.....	3,466	8,848	293,992	84.82	-5	-5	-4	+4.7	+4.5	-5.5
Vermont.....	1,044	2,837	56,929	54.53	+4	+2	+4	+17.7	+22.5	+20.5
Virginia.....	8,173	23,120	378,432	46.30	(³)	-2	-1.0	+21.5	+21.1	+27.1
Washington.....	12,186	28,691	1,164,789	95.58	-2.6	-2.3	-2.5	+6.6	+6.0	-24.9
West Virginia.....	18,813	53,249	1,040,244	55.29	+8	+5	+4	+41.2	+47.8	+47.8
Wisconsin.....	9,109	22,665	872,899	95.82	(³)	+2	-6	+10.2	+10.4	+11.7
Wyoming.....	557	1,482	54,577	97.98	-5	-5	-3	+15.1	+11.4	+18.6

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. Data exclude programs in Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska administered without Federal participation concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

² States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁵ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

⁶ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$156,884 from general assistance funds were made to 4,190 families.

⁷ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

(Continued from page 24)

costs of medical care and health insurance, status of the Nation's health, and compulsory as opposed to voluntary health insurance.

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